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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI.—NO. 50. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 24, 1874.

IN MEMORIAM.

Unveiling the Lincoln Statue at Springfield, Ills.

The Dedication Ceremonies—Eloquent Address by Gov. Oglesby.

President Grant's Eulogy of Lincoln.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., October 15.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee assembled this morning and selected Des Moines, Iowa, for the next meeting, which is to be held September 29th and 30th, 1875. General Thomas C. Fletcher, of Maine, was elected orator. The Society then adjourned to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the Lincoln statue at Oak Ridge Cemetery.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CEMETERY.

The procession began to form at eleven o'clock, Governor Beveridge acting as Grand Marshal. President Grant with Secretary Belknap occupied a carriage at the head of the procession, preceded by the military band from Newport Barracks, and escorted by the Governors' Guard, a military organization of this city, as a guard of honor. Next came Rev. Dr. Hale, an old friend of President Lincoln, and Bishop Wayman, colored, and in other carriages rode Vice President Wilson, Fowell Buxton, M. P., and W. G. Forster, M. P., of England; Generals McDowell and Custar, and Hon. J. K. Dubois with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Beveridge. General Sherman marched on foot at the head of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and following was a long array of military and civic societies.

Next to the carriages containing members of the Lincoln Monument Association came the carriage containing Robert T. Lincoln, the only surviving son of the deceased President, Mrs. L. L. Smith, sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and other relatives. Mrs. Lincoln was unable to be present as she is quite ill at her residence in Chicago. Among the notable persons present were ex-Secretary Berie and ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio; General John Pope, General Mitchell, General Grierson, General Wallcott, General Eakin, with many others.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE GRAVE.

The procession arrived at the cemetery at one o'clock. Not less than twenty-five thousand persons were present. After the playing of the Dead March by the band, Bishop Wayman made a fervent and eloquent prayer, and a choir of singers chanted "With malice toward none, with charity for all." Hon. Jesse K. Dubois then read a historical sketch of the Lincoln Monument Association, and the result of its labors, concluding as follows: "By the liberal contributions of a grateful nation, we have been enabled to provide a suitable place for the remains of the wisest, purest and truest men known to our national history. There they rest in peace."

THE ORATION OF GOVERNOR OGLESBY.

The oration of Governor Oglesby was next delivered. It was an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead President, giving a faithful sketch of his public life and services to the country, noting the most striking events of his administration of the war, and paying a fitting tribute to his character as a statesman, unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting revengeful feeling toward his traducers; but he rather pitied them and hoped for their own sake and the good name of their posterity that they might desist. For a single moment it did not occur to him that the man—not Lincoln—was being assailed, but that a treasonable spirit, one uniting to destroy the freest government the sun ever shone on, was giving vent to itself on him, as the Chief Executive of the nation, only because he was such Executive. As a lawyer in your midst he would have avoided all this slander, for his life was a pure and simple one, and he no doubt would have been a much happier man. But who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation but for the pure, unselfish and wise administration of Mr. Lincoln. From March, 1864, to the day when the hand of the assassin opened a grave for Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States, my personal relations with him were as close and intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To know him personally was to love and respect him, for his great qualities of head and heart, and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointments from failures on the part of those to whom he had entrusted command, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray it, I never heard him utter a complaint nor cast any censure to conduct or bad faith. It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head; in his death the South lost its most just friend."

THE CONCLUDING EXERCISES.

Ex-Vice President Colfax, who was discovered on the platform by the crowd, was loudly called for and finally forced to speak, and in some very eloquent and feeling remarks, paid his tribute of love and respect to the honored dead. Remarks were also made by General Sherman, Vice President Wilson and General U. F. Linder, after which the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced and the vast assemblage finally dispersed.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The Sioux Give Explorers a Warm Reception.

YANKTON, D. T., October 17.—A party of seven persons, five of them residents of Yankton, who left here ten days ago for the Black Hills, were attacked by a party of Indians while in camp at the mouth of Little Platte river, and in a fight which ensued, John Lowe was shot dead, P. L. Baden, mortally, and two others of the party severely wounded. The Indians are believed to have lost at least ten killed and wounded. The survivors of the white party have returned to this city. Apprehensions are felt for the safety of a party of twenty-seven, who left this city for the Black Hills, and who intended to travel in the track of the Yankton party. The Indians are becoming more express a determination to prevent the white men entering the hills at all hazzards.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 18, 1874.

THE TOM KENT CASE EXPLAINED—THE LETTERS SOUGHT FOR BY BISMARCK—HOW THE AMBASSADOR TO PARIS ATTEMPTED TO UNDERMINE THE HEAD OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

A *Herald* Washington special gives a version of the arrest of Count Von Arnim, obtained, as the *Herald* says editorially, from the highest available sources in America upon German affairs. The following are the points: Bismarck was sent to Paris as Ambassador, explicitly charged to maintain the most peaceful and agreeable course in all his dealings with the French officials. Bismarck himself prepared the instructions which were to guide Count Von Arnim in his new position. No sooner had the Ambassador presented his credentials and been formally received by Thiers, than he began to make himself offensive to everybody connected with the French Government. It was then that Bismarck had accepted the trust fully determined to again involve Germany and France in hostilities or compel his Government to increase its army of occupation in France. His first step was most extraordinary and unprecedented, addressing Emperor William privately, criticising the policy of Bismarck as pursued by the Government, and accusing his familiarity on the ground that he could not confidentially communicate through the Foreign Office. This was the beginning of a correspondence between Bismarck, as Chancellor, and Von Arnim, as Ambassador, comprising eighty-two communications, which Von Arnim withdrew from the archives of his Embassy in Paris, and which the German Government, through the Criminal Court at Berlin, now seeks to recover. The first intimation the Berlin Foreign Office had of Von Arnim's intrigue was through the leading Catholic papers of Germany pressing Von Arnim as the fit successor of Bismarck and denouncing the latter as wholly unworthy of the high position he held. The letter of Von Arnim to the Emperor was promptly sent to the Chancellor, resulting in a sharp and imperative note to the Count that correspondence on matters pertaining to the policy and interest of the Empire must be held only with the Foreign Office. To this Von Arnim replied, not admitting his pronounced hostility to Bismarck, and renewing his criticism of instructions which had been prepared by Bismarck. It then became a serious question with Berlin what to do with the Count. To recall him at that early stage of the new relations of Germany with France, would have led other Europeans powers to believe that there was some foundation for the report of new complications. It was therefore determined to forbear public recognition of Von Arnim's conduct and simply recall him, to be done without scandal to the diplomatic relations of Germany with France. Von Arnim succeeded in gaining the cooperation of prominent Catholic members of the German Parliament in his opposition to Bismarck, and the next step was to engage the French press in a quarrel. Thus it was that it became necessary to vigorously attack the organ of the German Government in combating the work of Von Arnim, and as often as there appeared in any of the German or French journals evidences of opposition to the policy of Germany, articles inspired by Bismarck were published denying the assertions on which the attacks were made. The offensive conduct of the Count extended into the administration of MacMahon, and when Von Arnim was directed by Bismarck to assure the new President of the *cordiale* on the part of Germany toward France, Von Arnim replied that he was not on good terms with MacMahon, and could not communicate with him. Bismarck forcibly replied that it was the duty of an Ambassador to maintain friendly relations with the officials of the Government to which he was accredited, and that his own personal feelings to interfere with his official duties. In January last matters reached a crisis. The press telegrams to Berlin and London from Rome showed conclusively that the Count had engaged in a bolder plan than ever. The Embassy had been brought into contempt, while the Foreign Office was being hindered to find so much information going in every direction, claiming to be of a semi-official character, and which was entirely at variance with the instructions of the Foreign Office. There was but one remedy, and that was to recall Von Arnim and send him to Constantinople. The Count considers this a personal character and not belonging to the Embassy, while Bismarck insists that the papers abstracted were a part of the record of the Embassy addressed to the personal Ambassador, and not to Von Arnim personally.

The Anti-Mormon Proceedings at Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, October 16.—There were two indictments brought in by the Grand Jury yesterday, for lascivious cohabitation, and it is generally believed that they were against Brigham Young and Geo. Q. Cannon, late delegate to Congress. No suits have been made, however, and the clerk of the court states that no person is authorized to give any information in regard to it. It is known, however, that evidence in regard to these parties was being taken by the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury were lectured this morning as to their duty of secrecy and threatened with punishment by the Judge if discovered in disclosing their proceedings. This was no doubt called forth by the fact that the officers had been hunting for the wives of George Q. Cannon, as witnessed, but found his residences locked and every one absent. It is stated that Cannon also absented himself to escape the United States Marshal.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1874.

Opinion on the Western Elections.

The result of the Western elections is not looked upon in the best informed Republican circles as discouraging as would seem to be thought. Ohio and Indiana Republicans both say that the local issues in their States were the main causes of the Republican defeats, and that on national issues the two States would be side by side in the Republican ranks. It is known here now that the Democratic leaders are now determined to strain every nerve in the hope of carrying New York and Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1874.

Profitable Business in the New One-Dollar Bills.

The new one-dollar legal tender note has upon its back two large cross lines, which form almost the Roman figure ten. To the unpracticed handler of money, a mere glance at the reverse side would indicate that it represented on its back ten times the value of its face. In the South the colored people in many instances have received them for ten-dollar bills, and the Treasury is advised that quite a profitable business has been carried on by some scamps in this way. These reports are supported by the collateral evidence which is furnished through the large number of bills of large denomination which have been changed into ones at the request of Southern correspondents by the United States Treasury. In Canada it is said the note, for this reason, is refused altogether, and a large number are daily received at the Treasury for exchange into other notes.

Relations and Mothers-in-Law at the Treasury.

The notice heretofore given by Secretary Bristow that it was his intention to remove one of any two of a family in the employ of the Treasury, was in a partial measure put into effect to-day by the notification sent to twenty-five clerks, fortunately or unfortunately blessed with relatives, that their services would be no longer required after the first proximo. The blow fell particularly heavily in Treasurer Spinner's Bureau. On the very threshold of inaugurating this policy the Secretary is confronted by the mother-in-law question. Such of the clerks as have mothers-in-law contend very vigorously that no relationship exists. The Secretary, however, has not yet made up his mind on this point. After he decides this point he will then have the sister-in-law question for adjudication.

Singular Scene in the Criminal Court.

To-day a singular scene transpired in the Criminal Court of this District. During the progress of a trial, one of the jurors, who was slightly intoxicated, made a side remark which was heard by Judge Humphreys, and at the conclusion of the trial the juror was called up and the Judge undertook to impress upon him the duty of a juror, to keep a clear head during attendance, and intimated that if he observed any indication of a juror being under the influence of liquor in future, he would direct the discharge of such juror immediately. The juror remarked to the Court, "Why, Judge, I have heard you say that you drink." The Court directed that his name be dropped immediately.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 18, 1874.

The Russian Mission.

There seem to be adequate reasons for believing that, after all, Attorney General Williams will be the successor of Jewell as Minister to Russia. The appointment, however, if made at all, will not be made until the meeting of Congress, when the chances of confirmation by the Senate can be canvassed. The health of Mrs. Williams has been very delicate for several months, and it is known that her physicians have recommended a change of air.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 19, 1874.

THE VIRGINIUS CASE.

No official information has been received by our Government, or by the representatives of foreign governments at Washington, confirmatory of the newspaper accounts that Spain has paid indemnity to Great Britain in satisfaction of damages in the Virginius case. Correspondence between the State and Spanish Legations continues, but with no prospect of settlement by that means. Therefore it is probable that our claims for indemnity will become the subject of arbitration according to the terms of the Fish-Polo protocol.

MEETING OF SUPREME COURT.

Justices Davis and Bradley, having arrived, were to-day in their places on the Supreme bench. The court will to-morrow take up the case of Missouri against Mostock and others, involving the question of the right of the State of Missouri to sell the property of the Pacific Railroad Company to satisfy the debt due the State for advances made towards the completion of the road.

UTAH.

The Chief Justice Looking After His Reputation—Cannon Still at Large—Contest for Seat in Congress.

SALT LAKE, October 17.—The "monte" men, who have been for so long time plying their calling along the Central Pacific Railroad, are reported as leaving that field on account of the efforts of that company for their arrest and punishment.

The McHenry mine, in Parley's canon, has stopped work, having now 1,500 to 2,000 tons of ore on hands. The trouble is believed to have been caused by failure in the payment for their work and supplies, a mill recently erected. This season mining operations in Utah have been more successful than any previous year. It is reported that the Mono mine has stopped work. This is supposed to be on account of a disagreement between the owners. This was considered the best mine in the Territory.

A telegram from Cedar City, Utah, says the iron furnace at that place is in successful operation and is expected to make five tons of pig iron per day. Some of this iron has been shipped to Provo, the present terminus of the Utah Southern Railroad. Arrangements for the extension of this railroad southward are now being made, Bishop Sharp having gone East to arrange for funds. A vein of iron ore has been discovered in Morgan county, Utah, five miles from the Union Pacific Railroad, which is claimed to equal any discoveries of this kind in Wyoming.

Workmen are employed on the grade of the Utah Western narrow-gauge from this place, and cars are promised to be running to Lake Point before spring.

The Territorial Attorney General arrived from Bountiful last evening, where he has been conducting an investigation in the case of the murder of Mrs. Adams. Her husband was arrested on suspicion of the murder, but no evidence of his complicity in the crime was proven. It was at first supposed that she was shot through the window from the outside, but it is now believed that she was shot by some one inside the house. The affair is as much a mystery as before.

George Q. Cannon has not yet been arrested, and it is not positively proven, outside of the officers of the court and the Grand Jury, that an indictment has been found against him. No decision has yet been given in the Ann Eliza alimony case. Brigham Young's health is very poor, and his life is believed to be of short duration.

SALT LAKE, October 19.—On Sunday morning the Salt Lake *Herald* published an item taken from the Virginia (Nevada) *Independent*, which, commenting on the charge of Judge McKean to the Grand Jury to look after the disposal of vast tracts of timber by railroads, etc., of timber by the Territorial Legislature, says: "What will be done with them after they have been inquired into, we do not know; unless, indeed, with the accommodating spirit for which the Chief Justice of Utah is so remarkable, he appropriates them to his own use and profit, as he does the Silver Shield and a couple of other mines." This morning the Chief Justice called the Grand Jury into the court room and read this item to them, telling them that it was their duty to investigate, and, if found guilty, to indict him, and if found false to indict the editors of the *Herald* for libel.

Geo. Q. Cannon is on the streets to-day and shows no disposition to run away. If he has been indicted for lascivious cohabition, as was telegraphed from here several days ago, the officers seem to be dilatory in making any arrest.

R. N. Baskin will contest his seat in the next Congress as delegate from the Territory.

"OMAHA."

The Riotous Herders Disappear—United States District Court—Departure of Troops for New Orleans.

OMAHA, October 19.—News from Kearney Junction, to-day, shows no more fighting, and it is supposed the herders have fled the country. John M. Spencer, a herder who was wounded in the fight Saturday night, has since died.

The case of the United States against J. C. McCoy *et al.*, on the bail bond, which has been occupying the attention of the United States District Court for a few days past, has been decided in favor of the Government. The jury brought in a verdict of $10,000, with a special finding as to certain facts.

Companies C and D, Thirteenth infantry, arrived here from Camp Stanbaugh yesterday, and left for New Orleans. Companies B and F will arrive to-morrow from Red Cloud Agency, and leave for the same place.

SAN FRANCISCO.

An Exciting Rumor—Germany Said to be Reaching for the Navigator Islands—An American Protectorate Suggested.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 17.—Much interest is felt here, in commercial circles, about a report, well verified, that a Dutch man-of-war recently entered one of the harbors of the Navigator Islands and demanded indemnity from the chiefs in the sum of $18,000, on the condition that if not paid the commander would take possession of the islands for Germany. The American residents raised $6,000 of the sum demanded, which was paid on board the vessel, the commander taking a bond for the remainder to be paid within six months. It is represented that the natives are anxious to come under the protection of the American Government. The islands are very important to our commerce as a coaling and supply station for steamers between Pacific ports, Australia, China and Japan. The war steamer Tuscarora will sail for Honolulu on Tuesday next, and it is suggested that the Navy Department might order her to proceed to the Navigator Islands for the purpose of protecting American interest there. A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be called here early next week for the purpose of considering this matter and asking our Government to take prompt measures to prevent Germans from obtaining possession of the islands if the rest of the indemnity is not paid.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Steubenville Beer Ordinance Enforced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., October 19, 1874.

The prohibitory beer ordinance, after having been openly violated for the past two months, is now being enforced by the Mayor. This morning Peter Mueller, a prominent vender of Cincinnati lager, was fined one hundred dollars and costs, in all amounting to one hundred and forty dollars.

Attempted Suicide of an Akron Councilman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

AKRON, O., October 19, 1874.

Mr. James Metlin, a member of the City Council, attempted suicide this morning, by cutting his throat. He lies in a critical condition and his recovery is doubtful. Nothing definite is known as to the cause of the attempt.

Washington Horse Thief Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 19, 1874.

In the Quarter Sessions Court to-day, Wm. Ferry, on June last, stole a livery team and buggy from A. C. Morrow, was convicted and sentenced to seven years in the Western Penitentiary.

A Couple of Louisiana Items.

NEW ORLEANS, October 17.—The Concordia parish Grand Jury, composed of two white men and the rest colored, have found a true bill against Dave Young, a colored member of the Legislature, for embezzling $30,000 belonging to the parish. They also found a true bill against Owen Stewart, Sheriff, for obtaining property under false pretenses.

The duel fought between the Breaux, Weber and Gair Republican factions, culminated to-day in the attempted assassination, between Bayou Sara and Jackson, La., of John Gair, the Independent Republican candidate for the Senate, by parties unknown. Gair was wounded, but not dangerously.

JACKSON, La., 4 P. M., *via* CLINTON, La., October 18.—At a mass meeting of the colored people held at this place to-day, at the instigation of E. W. Webber, Breaux and Low, a riot took place about 9 o'clock P. M., between the Breaux and Gair men, in which four colored men were shot, three probably fatally. In the morning the Hon. Jno. Gair was waylaid and shot, the rumor says, to prevent him from speaking to the meeting. Some of the Breaux orators assailed Mr. Gair; hence the riot. Colored people, in numbers of one and twelve, are patrolling the streets on horseback with guns. The United States Supervisor, Captain T. H. Jenks, has been consulted, and it is probable he will call on the United States troops. Great excitement prevails. Webber and Breaux have just arrived from Bayou Sara and brought Winchester rifles to furnish the pickets.

Murder of a Well-known Citizen of Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., October 17.—This evening, at half-past eight, Jerry Picard, a well-known citizen, was walking with his wife on North Sixth street, when two men stepped upon them. One held Mrs. Picard, while the other shot her husband in the head, the ball entering the right ear. The shot will prove fatal. The murderers then ran off. The motive for the act is not known. This occurred in a public part of the city.

Sentence of a Jersey City Murderer.

NEW YORK, October 17.—Michael Murphy, of Jersey City, has been found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Hajus, at Nanuet, on the 19th of April last, and sentenced to be hanged on December 4th.

Trouble with Texas Herders in Nebraska—A Citizen Killed—The Ruffians Intrenched on an Island.

OMAHA, October 18.—For several days past, Kearney Junction, Nebraska, has been overrun with a lot of Texas herders, who have committed depredations, and the citizens have been afraid to attempt their arrest. Matters culminated last night in a row, in which one of the citizens was killed. The herders then retreated to an island in the Platte river, and have fortified themselves. The citizens have telegraphed to Governor Furnass for arms and ammunition, and he has ordered them forwarded from Lincoln without delay. In the meantime the citizens say that they can to confine the desperadoes to the island.

An Army Officer Killed by a Jealous Husband.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 18.—Major Henry Larkins, recently of the post in this city, was shot and instantly killed last night, at Calestago, by E. J. Maybridge, of this city. Jealousy of the latter's wife is supposed to be the cause of the murder.

Murder in Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 19.—A car driver, named James Finucare, this morning murdered a saloon boarding house keeper, named Matthew Ryan, at the residence of the latter on Archer avenue. Finucare formerly boarded with Ryan. When he left Ryan's house, lately, Ryan discovered that his revolver was missing. He suspected Finucare of theft and openly accused him of it to some friends. This fact coming to Finucare's ears, he went to Ryan's saloon this morning, asked him if he had made such statements, and receiving an affirmative answer, shot him through the breast, causing instant death. Finucare was arrested.

CASUALTIES.

Accident on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway—Several Passengers Injured.

CHICAGO, October 18.—Last evening, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, a passenger train running at full speed, near Princeton, Indiana, struck a cow standing on the track. The engine ran over the carcass, but the emigrant car and two passenger coaches were thrown from the track down an embankment about twenty-five feet. None of the passengers were killed, but a large number were injured. R. F. Seward, commercial editor of the *Inter-Ocean*, received a dangerous wound in the head. Mrs. Shay and two children were seriously hurt. Catharine Bowen, conductor Brown and others were severely hurt. Considering the fact that there were one hundred and fifty passengers on the train, their escape was miraculous.

Oil Explosion at Cleveland—One Man Injured—Loss $5,000 to $8,000.

CLEVELAND, O., October 17.—A still belonging to the Standard Oil Company exploded this morning, burning 1,400 barrels of oil and severely injuring a man named Thomas Deolan. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Loss between $5,000 and $8,000.

Accident on Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—The Baltimore express, due by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at six this morning, met with an accident at five o'clock, at a bridge east of Loveland, wrecking the locomotive and tender, both of which went through the bridge. Engineer Dan. Perdew and fireman Joseph Parent, both of Chillicothe, were killed instantly. Both might have saved themselves by jumping, as the train was running not over twelve miles per hour, but they died at their post, and thereby saved the passengers, not one of whom was hurt. The passengers in the sleeping coach were not awakened. The misplaced switch was carefully felt, and found to be right. The engineer applied the air brake instantly, but did not reverse the engine. He was found crushed in the cab by the tender, his hand on the throttle. The switch of the side track had been placed right at two o'clock in the morning, when two freight trains passed that point, by a brakeman who was left behind, and it is thought it was misplaced maliciously afterwards. The watchman at the bridge signaled with the lantern "all right" to the approaching train, which was wrecked. The passengers were transferred to-day, and to-morrow trains will run on time.

There are sixty thousand Catholic tectotallers in the United States, and we hope their number may soon become ten times as large.

LOUISVILLE.

Mammoth Land Suit—Heirs of a Deceased Rhode Islander Claim a Million Dollars' Worth of the City.

LOUISVILLE, October 18.—An important suit was filed in the Chancery Court yesterday, by the heirs of Jos. D. Wolf, formerly of Rhode Island, deceased, for the recovery of a large amount of property in the west end of the city, alleged to have been illegally sold by an agent. The value of the property sued for is about one million dollars. Several hundred citizens are made defendants to the suits. Nearly all the leading lawyers in the city have been engaged.

COLLISION ON LAKE ERIE.

Schooner Sunk With Thirty-Five to Forty Thousand Bushels of Wheat, off Ashtabula—No Lives Lost.

CLEVELAND, October 18.—The schooner Halstead, from Erie, laden with coal for Chicago, collided with the schooner City of Painesville, for Chicago, loaded with grain for Buffalo, at four o'clock this morning, off Ashtabula. The latter sank in thirteen fathoms of water, with a cargo of thirty-five to forty thousand bushels of wheat. No lives were lost. There are no particulars as to insurance. The Halstead has has been towed to this port in a disabled condition.

Cheapness Vs. Human Elevation.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

In Professor Cairns' recent work on political economy he observes that, "if only American laborers and capitalists would be content with the wages and profits current in Great Britain, there is nothing that I know of to prevent them from holding their own in any markets to which Manchester and Sheffield send their wares." But this is just what we object to. We contend that the wages of labor in Great Britain and Ireland are not adequate to the maintenance of the working classes in such a condition as is desirable for the welfare of a nation in a high state of civilization, and the proof that this is true is to be found in the enormous and long-continued emigration, in the prevalence of protectionist ideas in the three great fields to which British emigration has been confined—America, Canada and Australia, and in the great efforts that have been found necessary in England to improve the working classes.

The principle upon which the whole American system rests is that the human working force is not to be placed upon the same level with an inanimate machine, and worked as cheaply as by any possible means—that it needs to be used economically, but it is to be regarded as the bone and sinew of the nation, as well the fighting force in war as the productive force in peace, and that the human soul is more than mere brute muscle. To say that protection seeks to put labor and capital upon the same level is a mere delusion, for capital is nothing without labor. The true aim of protection is to elevate the whole nation by rising the condition of that which is its main dependence, labor. The misconception with all English free trade writers is, that they entirely ignore the fact that in America labor is really in a far better condition than in Europe, and that this is the natural result of the system of political economy here established. But the most interesting feature of our case is, that while the profits of capital in Britain are acknowledged to be low, the profits of capital in America are well known to be high, so that in degrading the British workman the British capitalist does not, as he supposes, give the American workman the American capitalist earns a larger profit.

Setting aside, then, all other considerations, we maintain that the highest and noblest aim of a nation in this matter is not the cheapening of production, but the elevation of the human force in physique, morals and intelligence, and that while the former predominates in Europe, the latter is in the ascendant in America. There are two advantages on the side of Europe—the present important surplus of labor and a superabundance of capital. But on our side we have the natural resources, a vastly improved condition of labor and higher degree of intelligence resulting therefrom, and which tells on the greater productive power of the individual workman, and the immense rangeof our resources in reserve. In the face of these considerations, Professor Cairns coolly suggests that we abandon the manufacture of cotton, woollen and iron fabrics to Sheffield, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, &c., and content ourselves with growing wheat, corn, hay, rye, cotton, live stock, &c., because in agricultural products we are supreme. This is what is meant by his reference to our being content with the wages and profits current here without protection. For if we had no great manufactures the demand for labor and for agricultural products would be so limited as to leave the producers very small chance of profits.

To the mind of the average American free-trader, music and painting are rare but delicate exotics, not adapted to this nation, and that must sooner or later give way before English competition. But there are two things that we quarrel with this judgment. First, we have a steady and long-continued migration of labor, as well as of manufacturing employers, to the United States. Second, we have the irresistible tendency of foreign capital to invest in this Republic. It thus seems that the exotic must be rather a vigorous plant after all, since it is finding from Europe the very elements upon which European production depends. The fact, then, appears to be that Professor Cairns has put his eye to the telescope of both English capital and English labor for the American over the English field. Instead of counseling our people to be satisfied with English rates of wages and profit, he should see that the English themselves are not satisfied with them.

But if we were to embrace his counsel, and abandon manufactures and devote ourselves to agricultural and pastoral pursuits chiefly, what would be the result? We may see it by comparing the Northern and Southern States. In the former the pursuits are as varied and extensive as in England. In the latter agriculture predominates. In the one European labor and capital find abundant employment. In the other none at all. If then the Southern States were all like the South, especially as it used to be, European immigration would soon cease and English capital would no longer be in demand here. The result of this would be a rapid decline in the wages and profits of both labor and capital in the British isles, for deprived of the American outlet the overflow of both would be great.

For our own part we can see but one end to this struggle; so surely as this Republic shall adhere to its established system of finance and political economy, British capital must gradually migrate to the United States, as British labor has so long been doing. The Tory elements in England are perfectly aware of this, and incessantly harp on all the unfavorable things they can rake up respecting us for the purpose of discouraging this migration of capital. But their efforts are and must continue to be in vain, for where profits are always found to be greatest there will the capitalists gather and multiply.

A Remarkable Man.

[From the Mercersburg (Pa.) Journal.]

We have living on the mountain, some four or five miles northwest of Mercersburg, a most remarkable man in the person of Mr. Hiram Y. Reese. He is now eighty-eight years of age, but still possesses all the vigor and strength of a man in the prime of life—in fact, more than most men half a century of years younger. He thinks nothing of walking to Mercersburg and returning fifty pounds of flour, or other produce, and carrying it to his mountain home. He has been thrice married, and is the father of twenty-three children, the majority of whom are living—having had six by his first, eleven by his second and eight by his third wife, with whom he is still living. Himself and three sons were in the rebellion during the late rebellion he furnished no less than nine sons for the Union armies, four of whom yielded up their lives in the sacred struggle—two being killed at the first battle of Bull Run, another at Ball's Bluff, while the fourth was drowned while participating with Banks' ill-fated Red River Expedition. The old gentleman is a shoemaker by trade, and still plies his vocation—turning out as much work as he ever did in his younger days. His health is quite good, and hearty, and gives every promise of living to be a centenarian. Another singular thing in regard to this man is this: Being in conversation with him we noticed that he marked to us that his face was feeling somewhat sore, and in reply to our questions as to what was wrong, he answered that he was getting tired, and finally exhibited to us the novel sight of a man eighty-eight years of age producing two new teeth, which were just cleverly through the gums. We very much question whether another such instances can be found in the State!

PETERSBURG, Mich., has for some time past been afflicted by an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, and an investigation into the cause has been made, from which it appears that the prevalence of the disease is due to the presence of some poison in the food of the people. In connection with this matter, it is stated that experiments conducted many years ago showed that grain affected with smut was capable of producing violent illness, ergot of wheat proving even more active than ergot of rye. The crop of wheat in the neighborhood of Petersburg last year contained much more smut than usual, and it is possible that bad flour has been the cause of the prevalent sickness.

MARK TWAIN'S COLD.

The Exercises at the Greenwich Street School, New York—Reasons Why Mark Twain Could Not Attend Them—His Cold and Some of the Remedies He Took for it.

The annual distribution of diplomas and premiums in the male and female departments of Grammar School No. 29, New York, took place on Friday afternoon at the school building at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich street. In addition to the three hundred pupils, a large number of visitors were present during the exercises.

The event was to have been a reading from Bret Harte by Miss Maria Bertine, one of the elder pupils. The Chairman announced, however, that a change would take place in the programme. He then read letters from Mayor Havemeyer, Controller Green, and other invited guests, regretting their inability to be present, and said that a letter from the well-known humorist, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), would be read by Miss Bertine instead of the reading from Bret Harte. Miss Bertine accordingly read the following letter:

HARTFORD, CONN., October 5, 1874.

Miss K. W. White:

DEAR MADAM:—I regret exceedingly being unable to accept your kind invitation (also Mr. P. G. Duffy's) to be present at your Commencement exercises, but the annoying and vexatious illness which still hangs about me, together with some business engagements, will prevent. The illness to which I refer is a severe cold which I took in New York last winter during the lecture season. Perhaps the recital of how I tried to cure this cold may be of interest, and may serve instead of the few remarks you so politely asked me to make to the friends and pupils.

The first time I began to sneeze, a friend told me to go and bathe my feet in hot water and go to bed. I did so. Shortly after another friend told me to get up and take a cold shower bath. I did that also. Within the hour, another friend assured me that it was policy to feed a cold and starve a fever. I had both. So I thought best to fill myself up for the cold, and let the fever starve awhile. In a case of this kind I seldom do things by halves; I ate pretty heartily. I conferred my custom upon a stranger, who had just opened his restaurant on Cortlandt street, near the ferry. That morning, saying to myself to a full meal. He waited near me in respectful silence until I had finished feeding my cold, when he inquired if the people about New York were much afflicted with colds. I told him I thought they were. He went out and took in his sign.

I started up toward the office, and on the way encountered a believing friend, who told me that a quart of warm salt-water would come as near curing a cold as anything in the world. I hardly thought I had room for it, but I tried it anyhow. The result was surprising. I believe I threw up my immortal soul. Now, as I give my experience only for the benefit of those of your friends who are troubled with this distemper, I feel that they will not suppose me to be recommending them against following such portions of it as proved inefficient with me, and acting upon this conviction I warn them against the warm salt water. It may be a good enough remedy, but I think it is rather too severe. If I had another cold on the head and there was no course left me but to take either a hurricane or a quart of warm salt water, I would take my chances on the earthquake. After this everybody in the hotel became interested, and I took all kinds of remedies—hot lemonade, cold lemonade, pepper tea, boneset, stewed Quaker, hoarhound syrup, onions and loaf-sugar, lemons and sugar, vinegar and pepper, opium, five bottles fir balsam, eight bottles cherry pectoral, and ten bottles of Uncle Sam's remedy, but all without effect. One of the prescriptions given by an old lady was—well, it was dreadful. She mixed a decoction composed of molasses, catnip, peppermint, aqua fortis, turpentine, kerosene, and various other drugs, and instructed me to take a wineglassful of it every fifteen minutes. I never took but one dose; that was enough. I had to take to my bed, and remain there for two entire days. When I felt a little better, more things were recommended. I was desperate and willing to take anything. A sailor man was recommended, then gin and molasses, then gin and onions. I took all three. I detected no particular result, however, except that I had acquired a breath like a turkey buzzard, and had to change my boarding place. At this new place they suggested a different remedy to any yet tried. A sliest bath was recommended, but never refused a remedy yet, and it seemed poor policy to commence then; therefore, I determined to take a sheet bath, though I had no idea what sort of arrangement it was. It was administered at midnight, and the weather was very frosty. My back and breast were stripped, and a sheet (there appeared to be a ton and sand yards of it) soaked in ice water was wound around me until I resembled a swab for a columbiad. It is a cruel experiment. When the chill hit my raw nerves one's warm flesh it makes him start with sudden violence and gasp for breath, just as men do in the death agony. It froze the marrow in my bones and stopped the motion of my heart. I thought my time had come. When I recovered from this, a friend recommended the application of a mustard feed-cataplasm. Mustard plasters are rare but delicate exotics, not adapted to this nation, and that must sooner or later give way before English competition. But one of them was put upon me, and with this judgment. First, we have a steady and long-continued migration of labor, as well as of manufacturing employers, to the United States. Second, we have the irresistible tendency of foreign capital to invest in this Republic. It thus seems that the exotic must be rather a vigorous plant after all, since it is finding from Europe the very elements upon which European production depends. The fact, then, appears to be that Professor Cairns has put his eye to the telescope of both English capital and English labor for the American over the English field. Instead of counseling our people to be satisfied with English rates of wages and profit, he should see that the English themselves are not satisfied with them.

But if we were to embrace his counsel, and abandon manufactures and devote ourselves to agricultural and pastoral pursuits chiefly, what would be the result? We may see it by comparing the Northern and Southern States. In the former the pursuits are as varied and extensive as in England. In the latter agriculture predominates. In the one European labor and capital find abundant employment. In the other none at all. If then the Southern States were all like the South, especially as it used to be, European immigration would soon cease and English capital would no longer be in demand here. The result of this would be a rapid decline in the wages and profits of both labor and capital in the British isles, for deprived of the American outlet the overflow of both would be great.

For our own part we can see but one end to this struggle; so surely as this Republic shall adhere to its established system of finance and political economy, British capital must gradually migrate to the United States, as British labor has so long been doing. The Tory elements in England are perfectly aware of this, and incessantly harp on all the unfavorable things they can rake up respecting us for the purpose of discouraging this migration of capital. But their efforts are and must continue to be in vain, for where profits are always found to be greatest there will the capitalists gather and multiply.

FROM TEXAS.

War of Races—Idle, Vicious Whites—Civil Rights—Ku-Klux, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

GALVESTON, TEXAS, October 7, 1874.

Ever since the close of the war, we have often heard people predict a war of races, not at all suspecting that such a war has been and is now in progress, and at no time, even in the days of the Ku-Klux, more actively than at the present time. Then the negro was killed because he was a negro; now they trump up imaginary offenses against him, and kill him for them. To estimate the vast army of blacks that have been

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874.

A MOVEMENT is being urged for the holding of an international convention, having for its object the adoption of an international currency with uniformity of basis North and South, East and West, of the whole globe, and of equal value in New York, London, Paris, Calcutta or any other city of the world.

IT is even as SHAKESPEARE said: "How use doth breed a habit in a man." The *Post* affirms that "the State Executive Republican Committee concedes the loss of seven members of Congress from this State and the loss of the State Legislature." TOM COLLINS may henceforth consider himself deposed.

THE Prince of Wales has accepted the Grand Mastership of the English Masons, recently vacated by the Marquis of Ripon, who has gone over to Rome. This is more important than it at first seems. It is not a mere social matter, but, under the circumstances, a direct defiance to the Romish hierarchy, and it is so regarded by them. It was a plucky thing to do.

THE fall of prices in England from the first of October, 1873, to the first of October of this year, was twenty-seven per cent. on wheat, twenty-eight per cent. in coal, twenty-one in pig iron, seven in copper, twenty-five in tin, ten in cotton and eight and a half in wool. The Democratic party has missed a fine opportunity in not charging the Republican party with having produced this marked decline.

PENNSYLVANIA has but one policy, and that is inseparably identified with the rights and interests of labor. Democratic rule means the abandonment of the policy of protection to American industry. The first duty of the party, said the New York *World*, recently, "is to elect tariff reformers to Congress." They did so in two Western States, the other day, and their success has set all the organs and orators of the party in this State frantic with rejoicing.

A CASE of much importance is now on trial before the Supreme Court of the United States, which involves the question whether an internal river within a State, after it has been improved so as to connect with the waters of other States, becomes subject to the laws of the United States as a part of the navigable waters of the United States. This question is important, as the registration laws, and laws governing steamers, apply only to the navigable waters of the country.

THE sort of material of which Democratic arguments, down South, are composed, may be inferred from the fact that, since the opening of the Alabama campaign, there have been sixteen applications to the Governor to organize militia companies, thirteen of which emanated from Democrats, the remaining three coming from Republicans, on the ground that such organizations were needed for the protection of their lives and property. Such simple facts as these have a terrible significance.

THE success of the Democracy at the ensuing election would, judging from the past history of the party, result in adding millions to the debt of the State. Those who despise the warning, and fool away their time in petty disputes about some county ticket, will have none but themselves to blame if, after next winter, they have to pay heavier taxes to meet interest on a new State debt. If the people of the Commonwealth want to be robbed, let them vote for the restoration of Democracy to power.

THE tariff on wool helps our farmers, and the tariff on woolen cloths also helps our farmers. Without the tariff on woolen cloths, such cloths, made of foreign wools, in foreign countries, could and would be imported so as to greatly injure, if not destroy, our wool growing interests. The farmers of Pennsylvania will note that the Democratic party, which is a free trade party, is diametrically opposed to their interests in this important matter. The election of Democratic Congressmen means a direct blow at the interests of every farmer who raises sheep. Let the fact be pondered.

REPUDIATION is no longer a phantom, but a hideous living reality which has proved its power at the ballot-box. Out in Indiana the Democracy propose to elect DAN. VOORHEES, the champion repudiator of the country, to the United States Senate. Think of the shock which the success of Democracy in a majority of States would inflict upon our national credit abroad. But, however it may be in other States, there is a sober, law-abiding, conservative feeling among the people of Pennsylvania that will lead them to fulfil all their honest obligations to the very letter and spirit; and from this standpoint, we believe, nothing can drive them.

ENCOURAGING reports reach us from the Twenty-sixth Congressional district, concerning the prospects of the Republican candidate, Hon. J. K. WHITE. There is no question of his election, but we want our friends will not rest content with giving him a bare majority. He deserves a bumper, and should have it. Sagacious, upright, clear-headed, energetic, and thoroughly imbued with the principles of the Republican party, he will prove a valuable acquisition to the Republican side of the next House as a sound and trustworthy legislator. Our good friends of Crawford, Butler and Mercer should take off their coats and work like beavers for him.

WHEN the "protectionist, hard money" Democratic orators and organs of Pennsylvania rejoice in the election of Democratic free traders and repudiators in Ohio and Indiana, they show that their professions are exclusively for home use, and that they had rather get into power by the help of repudiators and free traders than stay out longer in the cold. The logic of their associations is stronger than the logic of their local battle cry. Democracy means free trade and repudiation, and no amount of casuistry and sophistry can make it appear otherwise. The only safety for the people of Pennsylvania lies in setting themselves like a wall against the introduction of this free trade and repudiation craze.

PEOPLE of Pennsylvania: is it not better to tax the manufactured articles produced by the cheap capital and cheap labor of Europe, than to tax the manufactured goods produced by the higher capital and labor of our own people, which would put the latter in a condition which stifles all chance of extension? Seeing that this national taxation cannot be avoided, that it must be imposed as a means of honestly paying what it cost to maintain the life of the nation in its terrible struggle with the rebellion, is it not right that this problem of national debt and taxation should be so wielded as to incidentally build up our manufactures, make use of our vast water power, and our inexaustible mines of coal, and consume more of the corn and wheat products of our own people? This is what is meant by our protective tariff, against which the Democracy are making such a furious assault all along the line, and over whose success at one or two points the *Post* exults with such rejoicing.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* relates the following story of a German who some time ago settled in that city, direct from Europe, with ten thousand dollars to invest. On the advice of his bankers he purchased some Government bonds, drew his interest on them regularly, and was pleased with his investment. "Last Wednesday," says the *Gazette*—the next day after the Ohio and Indiana elections—

"He called on his bankers to direct the bonds to be sold. 'What is the trouble?' was asked. 'Why do you sell them?' The reply came quickly: 'I don't like these Democratic victories. I am afraid of them. They talk too much repudiation.' The bonds were sold. With the proceeds a draft was bought on Hamburg, and the money is on its way back to the old country."

This is one of the Democratic victories over which the *Post* cackles like a whole barnyard of poultry. How long would it be—should the next administration be Democratic—before American credit would come down by the run?

THE triumph of the free trade, repudiation Democrats of Ohio and Indiana, has considerably alarmed the business men of Pennsylvania, of both political parties, and is having an effect quite the opposite of that expected; all the more because pretended specie payment and protectionist Democratic papers, like the *Post*, are frantically rejoicing over these free trade and repudiation victories, thus showing where their real sympathies lie, and what may be expected of their party should it obtain power. Just as a rebel victory, during the war, only had the effect of rousing the people of the Keystone State to more vigorous exertion in behalf of the Union cause, so these repudiation and free trade victories, followed by the mad yell of rejoicing of such papers as the *Post*, and such men as JOHN MILLER, have awakened the business men, mechanics and artisans of the State to a realizing sense of their danger, and they are taking active measures to avert it. Men in their senses do not often commit suicide, but this is exactly what the capitalists and workingmen of Pennsylvania would do if, by their votes, they should help to throw the next State Legislature and the next Congress into the hands of the Democracy.

INOPPORTUNE CALLS.

Pretty general surprise seems to have been excited by President GRANT's speech at the dedication of the LINCOLN monument a few days ago. It was by far the longest speech, properly so-called, General GRANT has ever made, and it was, besides, a good speech, appropriate in sentiment and tersely and vigorously worded. No doubt the President yielded to necessity. A speech was not only expected of him, but, as the representative of the nation and the successor of LINCOLN, he was absolutely bound by the proprieties of the occasion, to make such remarks as might seem an expression of the national recognition of the character and claims of the man to whose memory the monument was erected.

It is natural, though perhaps foolish, to hope that President GRANT's reticence, and especially his persistent refusal to make speeches on all occasions, may have good results as an example. Is it too much to suspect that his high example may have nerved Vice President WILSON, the other day, to decline making a speech in Chicago? Passing through that city on his way to Springfield, he strolled into the Exchange, when he was at once recognized and called upon, clamorously we may safely presume, to entertain the merchants and the money-changers with an harangue. Strange to tell, instead of complying with this polite request, Mr. WILSON instantly left the hall. To a friend he afterwards said,—"This eternal speech-making is a nuisance and an absurdity, and I always think myself fortunate when I can slip into and out of a city without being compelled to make a speech." No wonder! Can anything be imagined more intolerable to a man of ordinary sensibility than to travel about feeling certain that, at any moment, wherever recognized, he may be peremptorily summoned to get on his legs and deliver a monologue for the entertainment of the people assembled? Of course a public man ought to be willing, as well as able, on proper occasions, to make a speech. But the delight in mere haranguing and the appreciation of public speech, which seek and find satisfaction in indiscriminate, unbidden addresses, seem for the most part to be little better than the mere craving of vacant minds for somewhat whereupon to stay themselves. It was pleasant to see how neatly Professor BONAMY PRICE, the Oxford Professor of Political Economy, turned the tables on the men of the New York Merchants' Exchange, two or three weeks ago. No sooner had the Professor, with an American friend, entered the hall than the princes of our Gothamite Tyre called on him for an address. To tell the truth, the veteran Professor was evidently neither sorry nor taken aback by the summons. Evidently that CHAUCER set of the "Clerk of Oxenford" in his fine remark may be said of this clerk of Oxenford in ours—

"Gladly wolde he lerne, and gladly teche."

Instead, therefore, of doing all the talk himself, Professor PRICE, from time to time, sturdily catechized his confounded auditors to ascertain whether or not they comprehended the deep economical and financial doctrines he was expounding, and when they failed to answer promptly, he frankly told them that he had asked no question which would puzzle the merest member of his Oxford class. Thus should every man inopportunely called on to make a speech, compel his unreasonable hearers to bear part in the torture or entertainment as they may find it. Let him pick out the first vociferous clamorer for a speech he can fasten his eye upon, and call him to show by his answers whether he has really learned or tried to learn anything from the discourse he was so anxious to hear.

Some Americans, the late NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, for instance, have felt and expressed a horror for the English fashion of after dinner speeches. The sensitive novelist, when he lived in England as American Consul at Liverpool, was positively afraid to attend a public dinner, or if he went suffered indiscribable agony, because, as the representative of his country, he was constantly liable to be called on to answer a toast. But which is worse—to discourse for a few minutes just after the system has been strung and braced with good meat and drink, or to be suddenly summoned in our American manner, perhaps from one's bedroom to the balcony of a hotel, from the interior of a railroad car to the platform, that one may utter a few platitudes for the benefit of a company of gaping loungers? To be sure, we must not forget that there are public men who take especial delight in such interruptions as indications of their popularity. If any body likes the thing, by all means let him have it.

Returning for a moment to Vice President WILSON, it is worth mentioning that the late prostration of his health was the manifest result of his many exertions as a speaker during the last Presidential campaign. He attended, it seems, and spoke at 131 meetings in ten different States. As many of these meetings were held in the open air, it is easy to understand what a terrible strain his constitution was subjected to. But during an election contest it is necessary that public men should discuss the subjects in controversy. Surely when they have done their duty on such occasions they may or at least might fairly and reasonably claim exemption from the petty annoyance of being perpetually liable to such demands as those with which we are wont to compliment them.

WE QUITE agree with a contemporary that General SHERMAN displayed neither tact nor judgment in what he said, the other day, at Springfield to the officers of the Tennessee army about the perpetuation of those military societies. "I do not see," said the General, "why our officers' organizations should not be continued by their children, why the latter should not inherit the titles won by the deeds of their fathers." His meaning would seem to be that the oldest son of an officer should be eligible to membership in the society. General SHERMAN appears to have forgotten that the subject was thoroughly discussed and settled at the close of the Revolutionary war, when several officers of the army proposed, through the order of the Cincinnati, to transmit their honors to their children. WASHINGTON and other patriotic men were hostile to the policy, and the reasons they assigned are as good now as they were then. We do not believe, however, that, in the absence of appropriate national legislation, there would be any danger to the national liberties from such a perpetuation of the societies as General SHERMAN proposes. Without vast wealth accumulated through successive generations, such an order could effect nothing in favor of aristocracy, and without a law of entail and primogeniture wealth cannot, as a rule in this country, long be kept in families. Then poor men, of however illustrious descent, command, in the long run, only so much influence as their own merits entitle them to wield, even if it commands so much. "Those who on fame of ancestry enlarge, Produce the debt instead of the discharge." General SHERMAN'S grandson or great-grandson will be honored for the sake of his illustrious progenitor only if he shall show himself not unworthy of the pedigree. "What can ennoble fools or sots or cowards? Alas not all the blood of all the Howards!" This was said by a shrewd observer, who, born and bred in a monarchy, lived among nobles. It is still truer in a republic, if that be possible.

"You have loosed the bull," said a wise French statesman to his foolish colleagues, on a certain historic occasion—"do you think you can prevent him from using his horns?" Already the Southern rebels are running up their Confederate flags and shouting treason in unison with their Northern Democratic allies. The Memphis *Appeal* interprets the success of its party in Ohio and Indiana to mean that its members intend to "get back as soon as possible to the ideas that prevailed before the war." And the New Iberia (La.) *Sugar-Bowl* says: "If we think the South would better herself by another secession, let us then fearlessly advocate it. There are, however, other objects of higher importance and more easily obtained at present, and for these we should contend with all our might. We believe, nevertheless, that before another decade the two great sections of the Union will be quietly and contentedly making history for themselves under separate governments." The "other objects" referred to are merely the intermediate steps leading to the grand ultimate purpose—such as the securing of Democratic State Legislatures and governments, and obtaining control of the National administration. But, in its last analysis, the intention means the hauling down of the stars and stripes.

The International Postal Treaty.

The *Journal de Geneve* publishes the postal treaty concluded at the recent Congress, which now awaits the ratification of the governments represented thereat. The countries comprised in the treaty will form a single postal territory, and letters not exceeding fifteen grammes in weight will be forwarded from any part of it to another for twenty-five cents. As a transitional measure, however, and for fiscal or other reasons, any country may raise the rate to thirty-two cents or reduce it to twenty cents. Letters exceeding that weight will be charged proportionately, and if not prepaid the rate will be doubled. In case of a sea transport more than two hundred marine miles of 1,852 metres each, an extra rate not exceeding half the ordinary rate may be imposed. Newspapers, samples and printed or lithographed matter will be charged 7c per 50 grammes, with the option for each country of temporarily raising it to 11c, or lowering it to 5c, and with a like provision to see transport. The weight of every sample is limited to 250 grammes, and that of every other package to 1,000 grammes. The charge for registration is to exceed the inland rate in the country whence the letter is dispatched; and if such a letter is lost, 50 francs compensation will be paid, unless in the country where the loss occurs the postoffice is not bound to give compensation. Stamps current in the country where a letter is posted are in all cases to be used in payment of postage and registration. Newspapers insufficiently stamped will not be forwarded, while letters will be charged double, minus the amount of postage already paid. Letters which have to be reforwarded will not be subject to an extra charge, unless they are sent from one country to another, in which case the latter will add its internal rate. Official correspondence on postal business will be free from postage. The mails are to be forwarded by the quickest means of transit available for postal purposes in each country. Two francs per kilogramme for letters, and 25c per kilogramme for newspapers, &c., will be paid to the State through which they pass, or, if the transit exceeds 570 metres, this rate may be doubled; but wherever the transit is now free or subject to a low charge, no alteration will be made. The government which arranges for the transport of letters by sea for more than 300 marine miles will have a right to be recouped, but not to the extent of more than 6½f. per kilogramme for letters and 50c. for newspapers. The Indian mails and the railway mails between New York and San Francisco are not included in the treaty. Letters sent beyond the limits of the Union will be liable to a fee, ever additional rate is fixed by existing conventions. Arrangements for postoffice orders will be made hereafter. A central office for the purpose of giving information and facilitating financial settlements, will be established at Berne at the expense of the contracting powers, and a congress will be held at least triennially, the first to be held in Paris in 1877. The treaty is to come into operation on the 1st of July next, and is to remain in force for three years.

The Responsibility of Drawers of Checks.
[From the Philadelphia Inquirer, 20th.]

The numerous cases of forgery which are continually taking place throughout the United States seem to present a sad commentary upon the decline of virtue and proofs of the increase of viciousness. The interests of society require that this offense shall be more severely punished than has been common of late years. When Dr. Dodd was executed in England, for forgery, the punishment seemed to be too severe, and pity for the criminal was so great that something like reaction set in, which had the effect in many minds to make this offense venal. The general principle of law is that a party whose name is forged, he being in no way necessary to the genuineness or authenticity of it, cannot be made responsible for the loss to the person who trusted to the forgery in belief that the writing was genuine. A bank which pays a forged check to a person who has never had any communication with the person whose signature is imitated cannot recover from the latter. This doctrine has been so general that it has led to the idea that in no case could a person whose name was forged be called upon to bear any portion of the loss.

That this doctrine is not correct, at least so far as regards bank checks, genuine in signature, the amounts on which have been altered or erased, is known by the result of a case just tried in this city before the United States Circuit Court. The plaintiffs, who kept an account with a national bank, drew a check in favor of a confidential clerk well known to the officers of the bank, in the course of business, for $100. He raised or changed the amount to $2,100. The bank paid the amount to the drawer abscended, and when the bank book of the firm came to be settled, sometime afterward, the forgery was first discovered. The amount was raised by adding the word "twenty" before the words "one hundred," and the style of the writing must have been similar to that of the filling up of the check. The bank paid the whole amount, $2,100, from the balance due the depositors, and the latter sued to recover the $2,000, and they failed.

The principle which underlies the jury could find from the testimony and from inspection of the check that there was something unusual in its appearance, and would be sufficient to put a prudent man upon his guard, the bank could not be made liable, and the jury found in favor of the defendants. The decision seems clear by to those who admit that bank officers are bound to do so in such manner as to prevent fraud from being practiced upon the paper. There is much carelessness on this subject. Checks are frequently left in checks before the written words, and a skilful forger can insert any amount. The duty of the drawer of a check is to allow no blanks in it, and if he does not do so he should fill up the parts not written upon, so as to prevent any attempt at fraud.

New Iron Making Process.

One of the latest processes in metallurgy consists in the manufacture of puddled iron direct from the ore, the use of the blast furnace being dispensed with. Instead of pig iron, the inventor uses a compound which he calls iron-coke, being a mixture of ore—or any substance containing iron—the necessary fluxes, and the equivalent of carbon. A lump of this compound is put into the furnace, and, by the single process of balling, a "heat" is obtained in considerably less time, as well as with less labor, than under the old method, and without any melting or boiling.

The saving of fuel is claimed to be the great feature of this system. Six tons of coal are required, on an average, to produce a single ton of iron, by the ordinary plan, two tons being consumed in the blast furnace, and four in the finished iron works. The protoxide of iron containing 77.78 per cent., requires 21.43 of carbon, and the magnetic oxide containing 72.41 per cent., requires 32.17 of carbon. Admitting, therefore, the employment of the three descriptions of iron in the process of making of cast iron, by the new process, then thirty pounds of carbon would suffice to produce one hundred pounds of cast iron; or a ton of iron, weighing 2,000 pounds, would require 750 pounds of carbon—a great saving as compared with the ordinary method.

The advantage, therefore, which this method is considered to possess, is, that when, according to the common process, heavy pieces of solid pig iron are placed in a puddling furnace to be melted, the greater portion of the heat is wasted, and, after it is liquefied, a much longer time is required to eliminate the carbon which it contains and other extraneous elements of which it is composed, with a continued immense waste of fuel; while, on the contrary, when the "iron coke" is thrown into the heated furnace, the carbon which it contains immediately acts upon the oxygen contained in the ore.

What Constitut a Delivery—Important Decision.

The Superior Court at Boston has ruled on the question whether a wagon built to order, and remaining in the maker's store room, but the bill sent to the buyer, who had also refused to allow the maker to sell it, was at the buyer or maker's risk, it having been burned. The following is the decision:

The agreement being a contract to manufacture specially selected for the plaintiff, and not for the general market, was within the statute of frauds, (General statute 104, § 4.) The article having been specially selected for the defendant, set apart for him, and marked with his name, and all with his knowledge, and nothing remaining to be done except that he should pay the agreed price, no further act was needed to vest the title in him, subject to plaintiff's lien for the price, and it remained in the plaintiff's possession at the defendant's risk at the time of the fire.

Feminine mobs are becoming quite the thing in England. The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices the growing tendency on the part of the humbler classes of society to express disapprobation in mob form. This tendency created an extraordinary riot in Oxford street, one of the most fashionable fares of London, a few days since. A man who, with his wife, lodged over a baker's shop on that street, committed suicide. It began to be rumored around that "the cause of the rash act" was jealousy, and the baker was the suspected. On the day of the funeral a mob of three hundred women surrounded the baker's shop, and expressed their determination to tear the unfaithful widow and the offending baker to pieces, assuming, without inquiry, that the suspicions of the late husband were well founded. The mob was only dispersed by a *posse* of police, and the arrest of several of the most voiuble. Either the ladies of Oxford street must have a regard for marital virtue quite exceptional, or the dear departed husband was very popular among them.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS ROWSWELL.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES K. LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHBOLD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN A. McQUAIDE, Ihla.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

STATE NEWS.

Burglaries are frequent in Erie.

There were 283 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

It is reported that the Huntingdon *Globe* is to change hands.

Titusville wants a fair in 1875. Time enough to talk about it yet.

The Spring City Paper Mill, Montgomery county, is running on full time.

A Luzerne doctor has gone into court to recover four cents he had to pay at a toll-gate.

On the authority of the Bethlehem *Progress* the State fair was a financial failure to the tune of $5,000.

The late Thomas Sparks, of Philadelphia, devised $25,000 to churches and benevolent institutions.

The Millerstown Iron Company, of Lehigh county, have their furnace in working order, and turn out good iron.

The Hopewell Furnace, five miles south of Douglassville, in Warwick, Chester county, is about suspending operations.

The corner-stone of St. Agatha's Roman Catholic Church, Thirty-eighth and Bridge streets, Philadelphia, was laid on Sunday.

Lancaster's only morning paper, the *Review*, has given up the ghost. Why is it that Lancaster will support nothing but evening dailies?

The Glendon Iron Company, of Easton, have not reduced the wages of their employees. Their works at South Easton are running night and day.

John B. Moser, one of the oldest residents of Allentown, died on the 18th inst., in his seventy-ninth year. He had resided in that city forty-six years.

A little girl, niece of Thomas Gent, of Oil City, was probably fatally burned on Sunday morning, by setting fire to her clothes while working about the stove.

The workmen employed on the inside of the North Lebanon Furnaces, have had their wages reduced twenty to twenty-five per cent., and a man fired.

Messrs. Huber, Seiple and Kichline are to form a new shoe manufacturing firm in Allentown, which will begin operations in the near future on an extensive scale.

Elisha Robinson, Sr., died on the Robinson farm, near Parker City, on the 17th inst., at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. He was one of the pioneers of that region.

A vein of iron, of the variety known as pipe ore, and very rich, was struck in digging a cistern in Easton the other day. The vein lies but twelve feet below the surface.

A Pottstown colored man has been visiting all the "witch doctors" in the State. He says his wife has "bewitched" him. A great many wives "bewitch" their husbands—but it is before marriage.

The Easton *Express* wants Lafayette College to send a crew to the College Regatta next summer, and says that with its splendid facilities it is a shame that the crew has not done more in the way of boating.

Messrs. Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, it is stated, have purchased the Rogers farm, near New Castle, Delaware, to establish a new locomotive works, or transplant the Baldwin works from Philadelphia.

A waggish individual in Blossburg rushed upon one of the night watch in that place, thinking to scare him, and was fortunate enough to escape with only one-half of his moustache carried away by a revolver shot.

Saturday morning, as Mr. Mathias Haldeman, a civil engineer and a respected citizen of Tamaqua, was sitting in a chair at his house, he died suddenly of a paralytic stroke. He had been ailing with rheumatism, but no results as serious as this were apprehended.

Mr. John Roach proposes to build an iron mill at Chester, to employ 250 hands. He says that during the past three years $3,000,000 worth of iron ships has been built there, of which sum $700,000 had been sent away for material; and that he proposes to keep that money at home.

George A. Jenks, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress, was robbed of $180 and a gold watch and chain, in Kittanning, last Saturday night, while passing the night at the house of Mr. C. C. Shidle. Several other houses were entered by burglars on the same night.

A Philadelphia physician has discovered a method by which the seat and quality of any disease may be detected on the application of an electric current to certain portions of the brain. He also claims to be able to cure sleeplessness and excessive nervousness by a similar method.

Among the good things it is possible to have too much of, is filial devotion. The son of an editor in this State has been recently convicted of arson, being prompted to commit the crime by a desire to make interesting local news for his father's paper. He had not counted on the additional matter containing the news of his own conviction.

George W. Sweigart, of Drumore township, Lancaster county, has a stalk of corn which measures 16 feet 2½ inches in length, has two ears, the first being eight feet from the ground and the second nine feet. He also has a stalk of broom corn measuring 14 feet 2½ inches in length. These were raised on Mr. Sweigart's river farm near Fites Eddy.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week notices of the death of ten persons—four men and six women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Assheton Claxton, aged 80; Sarah McCormick, 81; Ann Hunt, 80; Mary Ann West, 82; Jacob Zimmerman, 83; Elizabeth Dewees, 83; Maria Lyle, 84; Hannah Bacon, 86; Hugh McCloskey, 88, and Mary McCrystal, 90.

Cannel Coal Superseded.

The scientific and practical trials given to the new fuel have resulted most satisfactorily. It turns out that the mine belonging to the James River Coal Company, producing a natural coke called "Carbonite," is indeed a mine of wealth. The trouble for years has been to find an economical, bright, clean fuel that should possess the good qualities of cannel and anthracite combined. "Carbonite" is said fully to meet this desideratum. It retains all the carbon of the original coal, but by nature has been made into a readily ignitable fuel which yields a continuous and steady heat, causing no dust, and leaving few cinders or ashes unconsumed. It may be said to be smokeless, and, therefore, the freedom from soot is a great recommendation. The sulphurous, suffocating smell of other coals is absent from Carbonite, and it emits none of those dangerous sparks which emanate from various kinds of fuel.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

THE time of cheap steerage passages to Europe was abruptly brought to a termination on Monday, when the various companies, with one accord, increased their rates from twenty to twenty dollars, and still further advances must soon come. It has been evident that the exceedingly low rates that have prevailed were very damaging to the steamship companies, and it was readily understood that they could not long prevail. While the sum of cheap fares shone, however, much hay was made, and many poor people were enabled to take the trip to Europe and return at an almost nominal figure, have availed themselves of the opportunity with avidity.

TO THE WORKINGMEN OF PENMSYLVANIA.

Letter from an Iron Worker to the Chairman of the Union Republican State Central Committee.

Russell Everett, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In the iron manufacture, which is the most important business of our State, there is great depression, and we cannot look for good times until it revives, for all other business interests depend upon it. It employs the miners, by consuming ores and creating a demand for fuel; it freights our railroads, and makes a market for farm products. The workmen in our mines and mills are the chief consumers of domestic goods, and it is because they are unemployed and unable to buy that our woolen and cotton factories have reduced time of work, cut down wages and stopped production. This again reacts disastrously upon the coal trades, upon the railroads, the manufacturers of chemicals and dye stuffs, and upon all other industries.

When wages in the iron trade are high and work plentiful, every other business is prosperous, and this is true not only of our own State but also of the whole country. The financial panic of September, 1873, crippled or stopped the railroad and other enterprises which consume iron, and the result was a general paralysis of business. We should have recovered from it before this if there was no foreign interference with our industries, if the home market was reserved, as it should be, for the labor of our own people.

Our chief trouble is that in England there has been such a great reduction in the wages of miners and of workmen in iron and other industries, and such an immense decline in the prices of English goods, that during the past year we have had a constantly falling market, which has forced successive reductions of prices and wages here, and has made buyers hold off and wait until the bottom would be reached. I think that this point has been reached, and that demand will spring up, and our labor will be employed again with a gradual increase of wages if we can retain the duties upon foreign goods enacted by a Republican Congress for the protection of home industry. It is enough to take merely one or two items from our tariff laws, to show how important they are to us at this time, and what a calamity their repeal would be to the country.

Articles.	Prices here.	Prices in England.	Duty per ton.
Pig iron	$26 to 30	$21 to 27	$6 72
Iron rails	57 50	50	12 60 per cent.
Bar iron	60 to 67	52 50	20¾ to 30½
Steel rails	70	48 to 50	45

You can easily see that bad as our situation is it might be made worse. Repeal the duties and it would be hopeless. They are a strong dyke, a wall, which the Republican party has built up around the industries of the country to keep out the overwhelming flood of cheap foreign goods. While it stands we can not be destroyed.

The Democratic party has determined to break down this wall, and we are asked to help them by voting to put them in power. In their State conventions of this year, as in past years, they have denounced protection and demanded a tariff for revenue only, or declared in favor of free Trade. In Pennsylvania alone they are silent. They know that our mines have stopped, that our rolling mills have suspended, that furnaces are out of blast, that factories are idle, and that thousands of unemployed workingmen look forward to the coming winter with the fear of suffering for themselves and their families, and they know too, that their party from Maine to Missouri have united to destroy the tariff, which is our sole protection against utter ruin—and they make no protest, they have no word to say in our defense—their platform is ominously silent on this most important subject. They intend to vote on national questions with the Maine Democrats who say in their resolutions:

"A protective tariff is a most unjust, unequal, oppressive and wasteful mode of raising the public revenues. It is one of the most pregnant and fruitful sources of the corruptions of administration. We, therefore, the Democracy of Maine, in convention assembled, *declare Free Trade*, and in favor of an unfettered and unrestricted commerce."

They indorse the platform of the Missouri Democracy which declares that:

"We denounce the present tariff as having been concocted alone in the interests of Eastern manufacturers, and in lieu of it we demand a tariff for revenue purposes only, that will be just to all sections of the country. They sustain and will labor with the Democracy of Illinois who declare in favor of

"Free commerce, and no tariff except for revenue purposes."

They are in accord with the Ohio Democracy who say in their platform:

"We are opposed to the unjust and oppressive features of the existing tariff laws, and insist on their repeal or modification, so that a revenue tariff shall be substituted for them."

A sentiment indorsed by the Pittsburgh *Post*, the leading Democratic newspaper of our State, which says, "the platform above thoroughly embraces the Democratic idea."

The Democratic party of the nation threatens to strike the workingman a fatal blow, and he will look in vain for help to the cowardly and treacherous Democratic party of Pennsylvania. His only hope for the future lies in the maintenance of that liberal policy of protection to home industry which was enacted, and is sustained, by the party which saved and now governs the country.

The Republican party speaks with no doubtful voice to the workingmen of the Keystone State. It favors "just protection and reward to every branch of industry, and of giving permanence to those measures which recognize agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, *as entitled to the completest and most successful development.*" It declares that "the paralysis of business, which has fallen upon the manufacturing industry of the country within the past year, is the best evidence of the necessity of *that protection to our manufacturing interests* for which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have always fought."

I would say to the workingmen of Pennsylvania, the choice is placed before you of sustaining and voting for your friends or your foes. If you want to see business unsettled and disturbed, and knock down prices and wages still lower, vote the Democratic ticket.

If you want to still further depress and ruin home industry, vote the Democratic ticket.

If you want to close our own workshops and enrich foreign manufacturers, vote the Democratic ticket.

If you love Great Britain more than you do your own land and its people, vote the Democratic ticket.

We have to pay the interest on the national debt and the expenses of the National Government, amounting to an immense sum of money annually, which must be raised in good part, as at present, by duties, or wholly by direct taxation. If, like the Maine Democrats, you object to having this money collected at the New York custom house from duties on German broadcloth, English iron and steel, and French silks, and would prefer to have a United States tax levied on your house and lot or other property, vote the Democratic ticket.

I have used the duties on iron and steel to illustrate the worth of the tariff to us, and it is not less valuable as a defense to our other industries. Without the *ad valorem* duty of sixty per cent. on silks, of thirty to forty-five per cent. on carpets, of thirty-five to forty-five per cent. on cloths, and the protective specific and *ad valorem* duties on all cotton and woolen goods, our American workingmen in these industries might sit down in idleness, and the future would be without hope. This is what the Democratic party, in its love for Free Trade, is striving to accomplish. The struggle does not concern Pennsylvania alone; it is of moment to the whole country. In defending our own interests, we are disbanging a patriotic duty, for the full and profitable employment of its own labor and the ample protection and development of its own industries can alone make our nation prosperous, and its citizens a united and happy people.

Very respectfully,
JOSHUA HEWS.

Catasauqua, Lehigh county, Pa., October 15, 1874.

Latest Figures of the British Shipping.

At the very moment when the development of naval construction in the Delaware, the American Clyde, is a prominent topic in newspapers, it is interesting to note that the latest statistics, published in England, relative to British shipping. These statistics show that the number of registered vessels on the registry of the British empire at the end of the year 1873 was 36,825, with an aggregate tonnage of 7,294,230 tons, and manned by 330,849 men. The numbers were constituted as follows: United Kingdom, 24,873 vessels of 5,736,368 tons; Channel Islands, 688 vessels of 68,794 tons; British plantations, 11,264 vessels of 1,489,068 tons. The number of ships is 11 fewer than in the preceding year, but the tonnage show an increase of 80,401 tons, and there are 1,444 more men. Of the aggregate increase of 80,401 tons, 54,405 belonging to Great Britain and Ireland.

California Farmers and the Wheat Market.

As a result of the holding back of wheat by the California farmers, only nine vessels cleared from San Francisco last week, and of these was the Australian steamer with 4,267 centals. Even those cargoes were not bought in that market, which is reported now to be "utterly lifeless," no business being done except for city millers' wants. A new feature, on the other hand, is a drain upon the savings banks and other loan companies from the farmers to enable them to carry their wheat, which they are now said to regret not selling in June and July, when they could have contracted almost unlimited amounts at $1 50 per bushel, when it could have been resold in the English markets at 62½@63c., where it now will not bring over 45@48.

A YOUNG woman in China, accused of murder, upon evidence extracted by torture from a girl, has been sentenced to death by cutting to pieces. The mode is as follows, and it will be seen that the wildest North American Indian never invented torture so fiendish: The prisoner is tied to a cross, and the operation begins by flaying the face, cutting off the breast, excising the muscles, nipping off the fingers and toes, and finally disemboweling the wretched victim. Some of the "every-day" punishments are crushing the fingers and ankles between boards, striking the lips until jellied, scalding with hot water, inserting red hot spikes, cutting the tendon Achilles, burying the body up to the knees in lime, while the prisoner is forced to swallow large draughts of water, and making the criminal kneel on a mixture of powdered glass, sand and salt until the knees are excoriated.

PENNSYLVANIA.

What She Is, and What She May Be.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The area of the Keystone State is about four times that of Belgium, and if we had the same population to the square mile that is found in that country the total would be 20,250,000. Ultimately that will be the aggregate of this State, for we have all the resources and advantages for a dense population, and the increase is steady and uninterrupted. Quite a number of our cities are destined to become large and populous. There can be no doubt that in the course of time Reading, Scranton, Harrisburg, Erie, Pottsville and other places will each have a population ranging from 50,000 to 100,000.

But some idea of the capacity of the Commonwealth may be obtained by a glance at the subjoined statement of its wealth in the year 1872, from the official report of the State Bureau of Statistics: Real and personal property, $3,475,831,851; banks and building associations, $433,250,891 66; railroads, telegraphs, and canal companies, $833,913,734 66; corporations of other kinds, $1,310,128,870 65; manufactures, $822,673,340; coal and oil, $129,710,855; total, $6,473,914,461 86. The figures given for manufactures are for invested capital only, and represent a large increase over the census of 1860. The total wealth is one-fifth of the entire wealth returned for the whole Republic in 1870, which was $30,068,308,507. The corporate investments amount to $2,747,000,000. But this may fairly be considered as only the beginning of

A MAN MISSING.

Probable Murder—People of New Brighton Aroused—Search for the Body of the Supposed Victim.

About three weeks since, a young man named George Cooksey, came to New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., accompanied by a man named John Cluff. On the day after their arrival, Cooksey disappeared in a very mysterious manner, and has not since been heard of.

It appears that Cooksey and Cluff were working together at Cherry Valley, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Cluff proposed to go into the peddling business with Cooksey, and finally proceeded to this city to open a produce store. Cooksey accepted the proposition, and having about $175 in money, advanced a portion with which a horse and a wagon were purchased. They left together about the 21st of September, and three days afterwards arrived at New Brighton. They put up their horse at Edgar's stable, and secured boarding at Mr. Samuel Reed's. On the same day Cluff went to Mr. A. Bostwick, and commenced negotiating for an empty store room, in which he proposed to open a produce store. Both of the men also went to Mrs. Dinsmore's store, on Bridge street, and offered to purchase the business. The understanding was that the negotiations were to be concluded next day. On the following day Cooksey was missing, and Cluff, in terms, the young men hitched up their horse and started out for a short trip through the country, and passed in the direction of Daugherty's woods, in the rear of New Brighton. They were seen going along the road near Mr. Marshall's farm, and returned to New Brighton by a road near Mr. Mangui's, at the other end of the town. Some say that Cluff returned alone, but others assert that Cooksey was with him. However this may be, Cooksey did not again appear at his boarding-house, and Cluff announced that he was coming to any other

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1874.

ONE of the special lessons of the Ohio election is, that Republicans should take heed and not fritter away their strength on third parties, side isms or independent candidates.

GENERAL BUTLER probed to the heart of the matter when, in a speech to his constituents the other day, he said: "The war is not ended." It is a sham peace which allows the murder of men in the Southern States on account of their principles.

"It is not peace—'tis treason, stiff with doom;
'Tis gagged despair and inarticulate wrong."

THE Prohibitionists of Ohio had a State ticket in thirty-one counties, and candidates for Congress in thirteen out of twenty districts. The result again proves the disastrous folly of making the temperance question an issue in politics. Every temperance vote diverted from the Republican ticket is a vote for the restoration of the Democracy to power.

WE PRINT elsewhere, in this issue of the COMMERCIAL, a letter from a gentleman who has been for some time a resident of Texas, setting forth the turbulent state of society there, and the trials and outrages inflicted upon the colored race by the whites. Coming from an intelligent and perfectly reliable man, it should be read and pondered by all.

FOR the first time in many years the people of the country are confronted by the possibility of the return of the Democratic party to national power. Against this threatened calamity the Republicans of Pennsylvania—the banner Republican State of the nation—are called upon to fight as for their lives. From one end of the Commonwealth to the other there should be active and ceaseless exertion.

THE fact that the Democratic leaders of this State rejoice so earnestly over the election, in Ohio and Indiana, of candidates pledged to repudiation and free trade, shows that their own professions in the opposite direction have merely been the result of dissimulation and deceit. If they are not repudiationists and free traders, why do they exult so frantically over the success of those who are both?

THE receipts of grain at Chicago increased considerably last week, with a disposition on the part of holders to realize. It is already conceded that the continental demand for American grain will be decreased. The new railways in Russia and Poland are now made use of for wheat transportation, which gives the farmers of that quarter a further advantage in competing with this country.

THE new mode of steam canal transportation is becoming exceedingly popular in New York. So great has been the increase for the last few weeks in Western bound freights, that the receipts from that source are reported as being nearly equal to the down freights. This is certainly a great revolution, as the Erie canal had lost nearly all of this up business. It is now returning faster than the steamboat company can build boats for its accommodation.

A DEMOCRATIC Legislature, it should be well remembered, will prevent the election of a Republican United States Senator from this State, at the next session of that body. It is hardly to be supposed that any intelligent Republican, whatever real or fancied grievances he may have against certain members of his party, desires to send a Democrat to the National Senate, with the present outlook of affairs in the South. To stand by the party is the best way of standing by the flag.

THE "Monumental Association" of Kentucky has just erected a Confederate monument in the cemetery grounds of Lexington, in that State. Upon a base of rocks rises the Southern Cross, on which the Confederate banner, its staff broken, hangs in festoons, and under the cross is a broken sword. It is to be "dedicated" to-day, and —significantly enough—JEFF. DAVIS is to deliver the address—at least he has been invited to do so. Possibly the candle of rebellion may have been put out, but the snuff stinks most abominably.

THE Democracy of the Seventh district of Indiana claim to have elected their nominee, FLANDERS, to Congress, over General COBURN, the Republican candidate. This man FLANDERS was a leading member of that infamous organization the "Knights of the Golden Circle," was arrested, tried and condemned for treason—and owes his life simply to the mercy of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In him the White League assassins of the South will find one of the most serviceable tools they could possibly wish for in Congress.

THE main desire of all good citizens, in connection with political affairs, is, of course, to secure just, efficient and economical governments. This has certainly been characteristic of Republican administration in this State. The debt of the State has been greatly reduced, its expenditures brought within proper limits, taxation diminished, and economy enforced in all departments. What man in his sober senses can wish to change such an order of things—especially when it is absolutely certain that any change must be for the worse instead of the better?

THE following excerpt from the Worcester (Mass.) *Press*, possesses as much significance in Pennsylvania as in Massachusetts, to whose voters it appeals:

"Most of our readers remember—for they have been frequently reminded of the fact—that the Democrats carried Massachusetts once on a time by a majority of one. And after that memorable election, there was not a voting Democrat in the State but felt that it was his particular ballot which made Marcus Morton Governor of the Commonwealth. We want every citizen to feel, this year, that his vote is far more valuable in promoting good government than it was then."

ARE our Republican friends sufficiently alive to the legislative side of the contest in which they are engaged? The importance of having a clear working majority in both branches of the Legislature was never more imperative than now. The Democrats fully appreciate the situation, and are making most desperate efforts to secure a majority in the lower House. The United States Senatorship is the grand prize on which their hopes are fixed, and to obtain this they will hardly stop at anything. We trust the Republicans of Allegheny county will not fail to discharge their whole duty in this important matter.

COL. ANDREW STEWART, JR., the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district, is making a hot and gallant fight in the face of long odds, the district, heretofore, having been strongly Democratic. We trust the Republicans of Fayette, Westmoreland and Greene will back him to the last man. Colonel STEWART inherits much of the intellectual ability, and all of the splendid devotion to the protection of our home industries, which so distinguished his eminent father. A Republican victory in the Twenty-first district would indeed be an achievement to be proud of; but with hard work, it is not impossible. Push on the fight.

"THE news of the Democratic gains in Ohio and Indiana was received with great rejoicing by the Democracy in the South," says a special dispatch to a Western Democratic paper. Of course it was so received. Upon the strength of it, one paper—the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*—instantly raised the standard of repudiation, State and National. The next thing will be a general demand from that quarter that the Northern people shall reimburse the slaveholders for the emancipation of their slaves, and defray the losses incurred by the rebels as the result of their treasonable war. And every vote cast in Pennsylvania for a Democratic or third party candidate, will be cast in behalf of exactly such conspiracies.

THE Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Central Committee has issued a flaming, sophomorical address to the voters of his party in this State, congratulating them on the victory of the free trade repudiationists of Ohio and Indiana, and appealing to the "farmers, mechanics, laborers, toilers, merchants and business men" of the Keystone State to follow their example. Out among the Buckeyes and Hoosiers it has just been demonstrated that Democracy and political rascality are one and the same thing, and JOHN MILLER—who is by no means without personal knowledge concerning such relationship—has the cool impudence to ask the people of Pennsylvania to adduce yet further proof of the conclusiveness of the demonstration. It is the very apotheosis of Bourbon effrontery!

Figures Deserving of Consideration

THE STATE FINANCES.

Contrast Between the Management of the Two Parties.

The radical difference between the Democratic and Republican parties is well shown by the management of the State finances in the hands of each.

The Democrats were in undisputed possession of the government of this State in 1828, when the State debt was first contracted. In that year the debt had attained a total of $5,140,000.

They continued in power until December 1, 1835, at which date the debt had increased to $24,589,743.

JOSEPH RITNER, Whig, then became Governor, having been elected over his Democratic opponents, WOLF and MUHLENBURG. The debt was *reduced* in 1836 to $24,330,003, and remained at that figure till December 1, 1837; and on December 1, 1838, when Governor RITNER went out of office, the debt had increased only $515,260, the total being, at that time, $25,105,003.

The Democrats then returned to the control of State affairs, and during the very first year of their returns, the debt run up to $32,077,518, which was the total on December 1, 1839; and on December 1, 1848, the total had increased to $40,474,737.

In 1848, the Whigs elected WILLIAM F. JOHNSON Governor; and when he went out of office, December 1, 1851, the debt had been reduced to $40,114,236.

The next administration was Democratic, extending to December 1, 1854; and at this date the debt had again *increased* to $40,613,160.

JAMES POLLOCK, Whig, was chosen Governor in 1854, and served until 1857; and on December 1, 1857, the debt had *decreased* to $39,881,738.

A Democrat was chosen Governor in 1857; but the Republican reaction set in about 1858, giving the Republicans partial control of the Legislature in 1858 and 1859, so that the three years from 1857 to 1860 were influenced by Republican policy; and on December 1, 1860, the debt had decreased to $37,969,847.

The Republicans carried the State in all its departments in 1860, and have been in control nearly ever since. In 1861, the necessities of the war compelled a war loan of $3,500,000 to arm the State troops, and brought the debt up to $40,580,666, *and from that time, onwards, there has been a steady, rapid and certain reduction of the State debt.*

On the 1st of December, 1872, the debt had been reduced to $27,303,494; on the 1st of December, 1873, to $25,798,821; and on the 13th of October, 1874, the total was $24,733,735. These are the exact figures from the books of the Auditor General.

We are, therefore, back to the point which the debt had reached in 1835; and in the next fifteen years the entire amount will be wiped out, leaving the State where the Democrats found her, in 1828, *out of debt.*

It will be noted that the debt always *increased* under Democratic administrations, and *decreased* or remained nearly stationary under anti-Democratic administrations.

It is also to be noted that in 1866 the Republicans repealed the State tax on real estate, which yielded an annual revenue of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, and the State debt has been reduced, since that period, without burdening the people.

It may further be borne in mind, that the annual revenue of the State, at present, and for many years past, under which this steady reduction of debt has gone on, has not been large, in the aggregate, as compared with other States. New York raises by State taxation, for State purposes, $18,550,000; Massachusetts, $11,900,000; while Pennsylvania collects but $7,000,000. Our people, therefore, have not been burdened or oppressed in the process of debt extinction, from which the State is profiting.

There is, in addition to what is stated above, the sum of about $9,000,000 in the Sinking Fund, applicable to the extinction of the State debt, $5,500,000 of which bears interest; so that the real debt of the State is but little over $15,000,000.

If the people want to continue the successful financial policy which has led to such happy results, for them, they should show, by their votes, their approval of it; and if they want to return to the debt-increasing policy which has always characterized the Democratic party, they can easily accomplish it by allowing that party to get back into place.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

If the late Professor AGASSIZ had lived a little more than a year longer he would have enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that his school at Penikese had proved a complete success. Probably, indeed, he was troubled in anticipation with slight if any misgiving on the subject. He had thoroughly studied the American people and knew their thirst for knowledge as well as their liberality. And yet we cannot doubt that the enthusiastic Professor would have heard with peculiar delight the statement of practical results which formed a part of the closing exercises of the late term of the school, the foundation of which was one of his last labors in the cause of science. Even he could not feel absolutely sure beforehand how speedily his sanguine hopes would be realized, how many young persons, by the adoption of his method of seeking direct contact with nature from the very beginning of their studies, would be enabled to make original observations and thus make positive contributions to the sum of human knowledge.

In the Penikese school natural history is taught in the most strictly scientific manner, and from every section of the country many fold more students than the school can accommodate, eagerly seek admission to its advantages. These are all persons actually engaged in teaching the science. The fact is that for one or many individuals more general and earnest is the interest taken in the subject. But it is safe to suppose that for one person, who, as the result of reading or reflection, desires to study the science, there are thousands or tens of thousands who take a general interest in the natural objects which form its subject matter. Besides the puerile curiosity with which children look at strange beasts and birds, there is the rational interest in the same objects felt by all persons who read, whether they be old or young. The fact well attested that the menagerie or wild beast show, however meagre its contents, is an exhibition very profitable to its owners in this country, while notoriously unprofitable in Europe, may, no doubt, in great part be ascribed to the reading habits of the American people. Every boy or girl who has read of the camelopard or the camel or ant-eater, is eager to see the creatures, and refuses to miss an opportunity. And are not their seniors of healthy mind often quite as curious?

But there is another reason why a menagerie is more profitable to its exhibitors in the United States than in some older countries. Until very lately there was not a single zoological garden on this side of the Atlantic; whereas in Europe there are so many of them, that all persons tolerably well to do in the world are able, at an early age, to gratify the liberal curiosity which must here wait for the wandering show. There are well furnished zoological gardens not only in Paris and London, but in Amsterdam, Antwerp, Brussels, the Hague, Ghent, Berlin, Dresden, Frankfort, Hamburg, Hanover, Cologne, Rotterdam, Breslau, Pesth, Moscow, Marseilles, Lyons, Florence, Madrid, Xeres, Copenhagen, Basil, etc. On this side of the water the only establishments of the kind are the poor, pitiful collection of the Central Park in New York, and the Zoological Garden opened in Philadelphia on the 4th of last July.

The movement in Philadelphia to supply a manifest want and to add to the attractions of the city does not seem to have made any impression in Pittsburgh; it would probably be a gross exaggeration to say that it has excited any, even the slightest attention, among us. We have other fish to fry. In Cincinnati, however, whether in consequence of the Eastern effort or simultaneously we do not know, citizens, prominent and obscure, have been at work to remove the reproach of their beautiful city, and to provide for the education and entertainment of residents and visitors by opening a zoological garden. There the enterprise has encountered such prejudices and objections as were to be expected on the part of people to whom its details were entirely novel and who possessed no definite information as to what had been done in other places. To remove these prejudices and objections is the object of a long communication in a late number of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt* by Mr. A. TENNER, who evidently possesses special knowledge of the subject. Reminding readers that the Chinese had such gardens or parks a thousand years before our era, and that the Greeks and Romans, at a later period, paid particular attention to the study of the animal world, Mr. TENNER states that when first proposed in modern Europe, the zoological garden met with the same misgivings which oppose to-day the project in Cincinnati. In Paris, for instance, people said that it could not be maintained by its own income, that is, by the entrance fees of visitors. Hence, at length, the Government took up the matter, and founded the *Jardin des Plantes* which, as every one knows, includes a zoological garden. The result of the experiment was to prove that all such fears were groundless. Then, in 1829, the zoological garden in St. James Park, London, was established, which, up to the present time, has been maintained without subvention from the State. Since then all the similar gardens named above and others have been instituted by private enterprise. The *Jardin des Plantes* alone owed its origin to the Government, though some of those referred to have received occasional aid from the respective States in which they exist. Though the zoological garden at Philadelphia has not been open six months, and though its collection contains few rare animals, it has already been visited by 200,000 persons.

In every case the object in establishing such a garden has been to promote the study of natural history, to advance the cause of general popular intelligence and to provide innocent and yet profitable amusement. There has, of course, been no thought of making an advantageous investment of money. And yet, says Mr. TENNER, in many places the investment has proved to be pecuniarily profitable. As to the intellectual benefits resulting from the institution there is no room for question, as it furnishes at once the stimulus and the material of the most delightful and most useful knowledge. In favor of an American zoological garden in particular, it is fairly alleged that this country is peculiarly rich in the creatures for which the garden is provided: of the eight thousand different species of known birds, three fourths having their home in America.

However, no arguments, it seems, have prevailed on the city fathers of Cincinnati to aid the enterprise with public funds; but individual citizens appear to have contributed with tolerable liberality, and the Zoological Society, consisting of two hundred stockholders and with an aggregate capital of somewhat more than a hundred thousand dollars, has rented the necessary ground and is going on bravely to put up the needful buildings. With sixty thousand dollars more the garden can be completed and opened. Doubtless it will be impossible for Pittsburgh to overtake Cincinnati; she needn't be far behind her fairer sister of the West, if she begins to stir promptly.

POLITICS AND MORALS.

Doubtless it is useless either to reproach or to remonstrate with the zealous champions of temperance who are responsible for the Republican defeat in the State of Ohio. Strong in the approval of a smiling conscience, they are triply armed against assault in either form, and are able in serene benignity to look down with compassion upon those who would censure them. Having accustomed themselves to think of their own cause as the cause not only of good morals but of religion, they are not likely for a moment to accept blame to themselves even for a mistake committed in its behalf, if nothing worse than mere *political* disaster can be alleged as its consequence. What, they may demand, is politics in comparison with social welfare? What is any merely temporary interest in comparison with the interests of eternity? We are not ascribing to the class a style of argumentation which prominent members of it have never used, or which some of them at least will repudiate as either irrelevant or inadequate in justification of their recent policy in Ohio. Nor do we mean to convey the impression that many of the leaders of the party are at all likely to concede at present that any mistake has been committed.

It was, perhaps, hardly to be expected, hardly to be thought of as possible, that the overwhelming majority of the Northern people should be able, through many years, so to keep their minds fixed upon the great political question of the time as to grasp and retain its significance. Since the close of the war the South has presented one of those problems in practical politics with which only a monarchical or strongly aristocratic government has been supposed capable of dealing wisely or successfully. From the first it was easy to see that a single able administrator, with a few competent assistants, might easily do the work. But the danger was, that under our popular system steadfast, consistent persistance might prove impossible, through the fickleness of the people, listening to the appeals of demagogues or distracted by the emergence of questions comparatively insignificant, though seeming to them of paramount importance. This latter fear really appears to have been fulfilled in Ohio. Sincere, earnest men, in the presence of moral evils immediately around them, seem to have become blind or indifferent to their duties as politicians. In our republic every citizen who is not a simpleton is a politician or even a statesman, one may say. What is a statesman but one who governs or helps to govern a state, and as here every voter shares in the government, it follows, that every voter is bound, so far as may be possible, to think and feel like a man invested with the responsibilities and duties of a statesman. He fulfils such duties and responsibilities as he makes up his mind what policy would be best for the country and who should be selected to carry it out.

Now, a man clothed with such obligations is not at liberty to sink the politician (or the statesman) in the devotee of some minor cause or in the enthusiast of a fine sentiment. He may not forget that there is a time for all things. Surely it would be well if all men lived pure and temperate lives, and if politics could be so managed as everywhere and always to exemplify perfect justice and all other moral perfections. In the latter days of the Roman commonwealth, CATO, a most able and earnest man, seemed to think that at least ideal justice might be steadily striven for, however temporary evil results might flow from the endeavor. But CICERO, an equally patriotic and more sagacious man, said that CATO, arguing thus, spoke as if in the republic of PLATO, and not among the rabble of ROMULUS. It is so still. The preacher and the moralist may usefully hold up a lofty or lovely moral ideal before their fellow men and exhort them to make it their own—they may thus be led to try and become better men; but for immediately practical purposes men must be dealt with as frail and faulty. Their rulers act like fools if they adopt any measures on the assumption that by laws or acts of administration they can be made a whit more moral, more pure or temperate than they are by conviction. The time may come when the moral sentiment of one or all the States of the Union may be sufficiently powerful to enforce the most rigorous temperance legislation thought of or desired by anybody. But that time has not yet come, and we fully believe that its coming is retarded, rather than accelerated, by legislation which, futile because not enforced, tends to render all legislation and all legislative authority contemptible. A law which is not and cannot be executed is mischievous just in proportion to the excellence of the conduct or virtue which it enjoins under pains and penalties.

The mistake, to use no stronger word, of enacting virtue by legislative authority and under the sanction of government, becomes more manifest the more closely one considers the ordinary machinery and instruments of civil rule. From their nature they operate in a purely outward way and with purely mechanical results. They are liable to make, and do continually make blunders, the natural and inevitable consequences of their organization, and they inspire no particle of the feeling which an intelligent soul recognizes as an inspiration of either religion or virtue. Why, many of the greatest statesmen and legislators of the world have not been ordinarily virtuous men. History, and especially biography, prove that a man may be a grand benefactor of his people, a splendid patriot, a legislator of profound sagacity and far reaching foresight, establishing much needed reforms and shedding blessings over many generations, and yet be of a private character as regards the decalogue which will not bear inspection. In fact, morals and politics, in the present state of mankind, are two different things, and those good Republicans of Ohio who have tried to marry them, have simply fallen into a blunder of which they will bitterly repent, unless the future shall correct the past.

NOBLY POOR.

Señorita SOLEDAD JUAREZ, aged twenty years, daughter of the late President and reformer of Mexico, after undergoing the necessary examination with reference to qualifications, recently received the appointment of teacher in one of the public schools founded by her father. The school in which she teaches is situated near the capital where her father during so many years exercised supreme power. It seems that in spite of his splendid opportunities to enrich himself, President JUAREZ died a poor man, leaving his children dependent upon their own exertions for a livelihood. He gave each of them, however, a sound and careful education, and he left them an honored name, and as to the daughter just mentioned, if report be true she thinks it no hardship to earn her bread by making herself useful. Certainly in teaching a school Miss JUAREZ has the satisfaction of feeling that she is aiding to supply what was regarded by her celebrated father as one of the most urgent needs of the Mexican people. If she is in any considerable degree animated by the spirit either of the patriot or the philanthropist, she does not, we may be sure, consider her lot as a hard one, and there is no reason why others should pity her. The happiest human being we have ever known, that is, the one who *seemed* to be happiest, was a woman who, born and reared amidst affluence and social refinement, was spending her days in training the little girls of a dusky and neglected race in the elements of Christian decency and morals. Her pupils had no other claims upon her than those of a common humanity, whereas Miss JUAREZ, as she teaches a common school, knows that she is working for her country as well as for mankind.

And yet, however the young lady herself may feel about it, foreigners can hardly help thinking it not very creditable to the Mexican people that the family of their illustrious benefactor should have been reduced to poverty by his death. And the daughter referred to, Miss SOLEDAD JUAREZ, has, it seems, a title of her own to the particular gratitude of her countrymen. After the dissolution of the empire set up by the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, various reactionary conspiracies were formed by his adherents, whose object was to destroy JUAREZ and render a republic impossible. In 1867, shortly after the Archduke's execution, SOLEDAD, the President's daughter, then a little girl of thirteen, being in the country near the capital with her mother, one evening when chasing butterflies, gradually wandered into a grove where involuntarily she overheard a conversation between Major MORELAS and his mistress, from which the child learned that the Major was engaged in an extensive military plot for the ruin of her father. Having stolen away unobserved, she went to her mother and insisted that they should return to the city that night. Arrived at home she aroused her father from sleep and told him what she had heard. The next day the principal civil and military functionaries of the State, together with the chief conspirators, having been summoned to the presence of JUAREZ, SOLEDAD was brought in and directed to tell her story. When she had quietly repeated what she had overheard the evening before, one of the persons implicated became so exasperated that at once stabbed the whole conspiracy. The result of the investigation which ensued was that several persons were condemned to death, but all were finally pardoned by JUAREZ at the intercession of the youthful informer.

For a young woman having such claims upon the grateful good will of a nation, it does really appear that something more should be provided than the opportunity to work. Some better provision would even seem to be sound economy. The presumption is that a daughter of JUAREZ, "carefully and soundly educated," not only in schools, but in the highest social circles of the Mexican capital, would be able to do much more for the intellectual improvement and civilization of the Mexican people in some other sphere of activity than in that of a mere teacher of a popular school. It is waste of energy, "using myrrh oil on lentiles," as the Greek proverb says, or cutting blocks with a razor, as the vernacular saying runs. Happily in a republic worthy of the name no honest labor is disgraceful, and as to teaching even in the humblest position, one may trust, that the day is past when a respectable historian could refer to the fact that DIONYSIUS the younger, was forced for bread to teach a school at Corinth as punishment sufficiently base and degrading for the tyrants crimes. Those were the days when even brave Dr. JOHNSON made his pedagogy a reproach to MILTON and seemed really ashamed of nothing in his own career except of having for a year or two taught school. Nowadays among sensible people teaching school is degrading only when it is ill done. But it is laborious drudgery, and we hold that the Mexican people are seriously to blame for not providing the Señorita JUAREZ with some employment in better keeping with her earlier career. She chooses to teach a school in the spirit of the missionary or the philanthropist, why, of course, there is nothing to be said in reproach of any body.

It is probably time to set aside the belief by abolishing the fact that republics do not know how to appreciate or reward their public servants. Americans have no right to sneer or scoff at Mexicans because JUAREZ living with his family in rigorous economy was unable to lay by a competence. One ex-President of the United States whose expenses had been as splendid as those of JUAREZ, was reduced to almost sordid poverty by his devotion to the public service, at last owing common comforts and peace of mind to private benefactions. Of another ex-President the only daughter, like the daughter of the great Mexican patriot and reformer, was, a few years ago, teaching in a public school.

"GOLD AND SILVER MONEY."

Mr. JOHN MILLER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, since the exposure of his little $25,000 transaction with the Bank of Pennsylvania, has learned to condense his utterances into much smaller compass than in his first rambling address. He has just issued a second address, prompted by the election results in Ohio and Indiana, which he cuts up into small paragraphs, in the style of GEO. LIPPARD'S novels; and he makes his little screed so brief that it is safe to infer he is ashamed of having to appear before a public that knows what he is, and that he would gladly be excused from appearing at all, if he could. He very well knows that anything bearing his signature must provoke fresh inquiries into the manner in which he enriched himself, as a Government official, by accepting a $25,000 gift as the price of his official action in the purchase of property for the Government.

In this brief address Mr. MILLER congratulates the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana on the results of their election, and then advises his party friends in Pennsylvania to follow up their work, and by so doing, to bring about, among other things, a return to the use of "gold and silver money."

Now, when it is taken into account that the Democratic platforms of Ohio and Indiana were for an inflation of the currency, it would puzzle a smarter Philadelphian than Mr. JOHN MILLER to explain how a Democratic victory in Pennsylvania can serve to bring about a resumption of specie payments. If the Democrats of this State are to follow in the wake of the Ohio and Indiana Democrats, that course will lead clean away from and not towards a gold and silver currency; and if they are *not* going to follow in that wake, how can a divided party bring about any financial result?

We judge from Mr. MILLER'S hurried and brief congratulations that he is prepared to carry his party over into the repudiation camp; and that being so, he would be less impudent if he were more cautious. "Gold and silver money" will never be plenty under his auspices or those of his party; and the people are much more likely to be treated, under Democratic sway, to the kind of depreciated currency in which he repaid the creditors of the Pennsylvania bank the $25,000 he accepted from its President and was afterwards compelled to disgorge.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The times to which Mr. JOHN MILLER, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, would have us return, are the times when Democratic office-holders were allowed to do as they pleased with the public money; when JOHN MILLER, Democratic postmaster of Philadelphia, received $25,000 as a gift for his favorable official decision; when his successor in that office (WESTCOTT) proved a defaulter; when SWARTWOUT stole a million; when FOWLER defaulted in hundreds of thousands; when BRESLIN, in Ohio, involved the State in enormous losses; and when official dereliction was as common and open as the day. These were the good old times, indeed, to the Democratic office-holders, and it is natural enough that men like JOHN MILLER should hanker after the flesh-pots they are now shut off from; but do the people want this? If they do not, let them say so by their votes; for just as sure as the Democrats get back into place just so surely will they re-establish the old system of Democratic mismanagement, peculation, dishonesty and disgrace.

THE main efforts of the Democracy, just now, seem to be devoted to obtaining a majority in the next Congress, in view of which fact Republicans everywhere will do well to study the record of that party in that body since the war. It is matter of history that every act presented to give effect to the Constitutional amendments has received the united and persistent opposition of the Democratic element in the National Legislature. Every act that had in view the protection of the freedmen in their rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, has been spurned. Every act intended to prevent cruelty and bloodshed on the part of the ex-rebels of the South has been met with open derision. That party has constantly blocked the wheels of reconstruction reform, and constantly opposed all measures taken in behalf of the public prosperity, credit and safety. Should it succeed in obtaining control of the next Congress, the White Leaguers of the South would control the political affairs of that section; the freedmen would be remanded to a condition worse than slavery, because there would be no protective laws between them and their oppressors; the Northern man who has gone South to engage in industrial pursuits would be hounded out in the light of his burning property; the thousands of rebel claims for property lost during the war, now sleeping in the pigeon holes of the departments at Washington, would be resurrected, and the National Treasury ravaged by an army of unrepentant traitors; laws would be passed to reimburse the late slaveholders for the loss of their slaves, to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars, and the national debt would be repudiated, either by direct legislation or by putting the National Treasury in a condition of bankruptcy. The accomplishment of all these things constitute the inspiration of the Democratic party to-day. Republicans of Pennsylvania, how do you like the picture?

THE platforms of the Ohio and Indiana Democracy pronounced emphatically for "repudiation." Here are the sentiments expressed by the Democrats of the former State:

"*Resolved*, That the Democracy of Ohio reiterate their declaration that the five-twenty bonds, by the letter and spirit of the law, and the general understanding of the community, were payable in legal tender notes, and the act of March, 1869, which pledged the faith of the nation in coin, was an unnecessary and wicked sacrifice of the interests of the tax-paying laborers for the benefit of the non-tax paying bondholders."

And the Democrats of Indiana resolved as follows:

"We are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds and greenbacks according to the law under which they were issued.

We are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable in gold and silver in gold."

If these resolutions do not mean repudiation, then the English language has lost its significance. And the Democratic papers of Pennsylvania rejoice beyond all words over the victory which has been achieved in those States on the delarations in question. The people of this State, however, with their broad and enlightened views, will not fail to discern the ruinous fallacy that underlies this Democratic war cry; for they know that, practically carried out, the redemption of any portion of our national securities in greenbacks would cost us more than tenfold the redemption in gold, a broken and tarnished national credit and honor. And yet this is exactly what Democratic victories mean.

WE SAID, a few days ago, that the late Democratic successes in Georgia, Ohio and Indiana would presently be followed by a revived agitation of the demand that the general Government should compensate the ex-slaveholders for the emancipation of their slaves. That they are moving in the matter promptly, will be seen from the following "notice to former slave owners" which has just been given in the Ninth Congressional district of Georgia:

"The undersigned proposes to open in Gainesville, Georgia, a register for the entry of the name, age and sex, and also the market value in specie, of each slave held prior to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, i. e. January 1, 1863. Said registry to be made in well bound books, that are to be kept in fire proof vault. This is done with a view to getting pay for them at some future day. The list should be sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. The fee for registration is ten cents for each name on said list. Persons sending one hundred names will be recorded for five dollars. Address M. W. Biden, United States Claim Agent, Gainesville, Hall county, Georgia."

If the taxpayers of Pennsylvania do not want the chorus to this keynote to spread throughout the whole South, they will vote the Republican ticket—for, just so sure as the Democracy succeed to national power, just so certainly will the demand for such payment be made—and, in the end, granted.

A GREAT deal is being said in some quarters, just now, concerning the "tyranny" of political parties. Of course it is easy to deprecate parties, yet they are none the less requisite for all that. Organization is necessary to all conditions of society, political, religious or commercial. Civilization itself is organized society. Unorganized truth is not unfrequently overcome by organized error. As for the much talked of evils of the caucus and the convention, the most available men are generally the choice of these bodies. There may be exceptions, but even these exceptions are almost invariably the result of neglect on the part of complaining citizens to attend the primaries and exercise their influence and votes in behalf of the best men. It is the clear and manifest duty of Republicans to vote for such candidates as have been regularly and fairly nominated and put into the field by their party; and if they have neglected any of their duties previous to this last one, this fealty is all the more incumbent on them. Neglect of one's primary political duties is the poorest ground in the world for complaining of results which happen to be personally distasteful. Stick by the party nominations whilst in the party, should be the governing motto of every Republican in the State.

THE Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says: "The Democrats have grown sanguine within a day or two, and predict that they will gain eight Congressmen in Pennsylvania at the election next month." Do you hear that, Republicans? hardly any greater calamity could befal the State than this; since a Democratic majority in the next House would mean, among many other damaging things, the destruction of the national banking system, the overthrow of our tariff legislation, and the unsettling of values and business of all kinds. A Democratic Congress would involve clear destruction to Pennsylvania iron, lumber, wool and numerous other important industries—inflicting so severe a blow upon our present prosperity that the State would for years be recovering from its blighting effects. Of itself alone, the free trade cry of the Democracy constitutes a sufficiently ominous warning to our people, and they will do well to heed it immediately.

THE thriving city of Scranton has a silk factory which, although established less than two years ago, and then on a small scale and merely as an experiment, has from the outset given token of success, warranting the introduction of additional machinery and labor, until now its prosperity is assured beyond peradventure, and a still further addition, that of machinery for weaving fabrics, is contemplated. Whilst the mills at Patterson, N. J., and elsewhere have one by one succumbed to the pressure of the panic and ceased operations, the Scranton mill has been constantly kept at work with no reduction in wages or hours of labor, and no fear of a cessation during the coming winter.

THEY have a little sensation in West Virginia, but as they are not bad enough to give circumstantial details, we may take the liberty of believing or disbelieving the whole story, just as facts may seem best. During the war a disbursing officer of the Federal army buried by the roadside near Charleston, $50,000 or public funds. In settling with the Government his accounts were found in a very unsatisfactory condition, and as he evinced no disposition to make good his shortage he was clapped into jail. Now his term of imprisonment having been served out, he harries into Virginia, makes sure of the burial place of the treasure, hovers about a few days, and finally is gone leaving nothing but a hole in the ground.

POLITICAL.

State.

AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE IN INDIANA FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., October 16, 1874.

Hon. Silas M. Clark is announced on the streets as an independent candidate for President Judge of this county. He will receive the support of almost all the members of the bar, irrespective of party, and will no doubt be elected. Some of the leading lawyers it is reported say they will quit practicing if John P. Blair, the Republican nominee, is elected, on account of the manner in which he secured his nomination.

NO INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE IN INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

The statement in a despatch to the COMMERCIAL of Saturday, in relation to an independent candidate for Judge in this county, is without foundation. Mr. Clark is *not* a candidate, is *not* wanted by the bar, and is not even the choice of his own party, but is urged only by a few sore head Republicans. Mr. Blair, the Republican nominee, will receive almost the entire vote of his party, and, if Mr. Clark is a candidate, at least one-third of the Democratic vote. A. W. Taylor and J. A. G. Ruffner, whom Mr. Blair defeated for the nomination, have been making strenuous efforts to get up a little opposition to him. Mr. Blair would beat Clark two thousand and Mr. Taylor three thousand, and probably much more. Z.

INFORMATION FROM ANOTHER SOURCE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., October 18, 1874.

The dispatch from this place in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, respecting the situation in this judicial district, is true in every respect. The opposition to Mr. Blair arises from his great unpopularity, and the fact that he and his friends have been using the most strenuous efforts to defeat General Harry White for Congress. Mr. Clark is a candidate, and will get the full Democratic vote, and at least two thousand Republican votes.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

INDIANA, PA., October 19, 1874.

The campaign in this county is waxing warm, and is becoming very exciting. During the past week Col. Lemuel C. Reeves, of New Jersey, has been addressing meetings here upon the national issues involved in the election for Legislature and Congress. Eleven meetings were held last week, which were well attended. On Saturday night, at Jacksonville, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, which was addressed by Col. Reeves and by Mr. A. Kimmell, Jr. Gen. Harry White, candidate for Congress, is in Armstrong and Jefferson counties, but will return to Indiana on the 22d inst. Hon. J. S. Rutan and Col. Reeves and Gen. White will canvass the county during the present week. On Saturday night next, at Cookport, there will be a grand Republican barbecue and ox roast, and no doubt it will be a large affair.

The complications for State Senator in this district have settled down to Porter and Winslow, both Republicans, and the matter of the Judgeship is mixed and mixes everything else; however, Indiana county may safely be counted on for a good Republican majority. MAP.

The bolt on the Democratic Congressional ticket in Schuylkill is widening.

A. A. Stevens, Esq., of Tyrone, has withdrawn from the canvass as a Prohibition candidate for District Attorney for Blair county.

John S. Wetter has been nominated for City Commissioner of Philadelphia by the Republican Convention in place of Joseph Edmiston, deceased since his nomination.

Mr. Samuel Shimer, Independent Democratic candidate for State Senator in Northampton county, is actively in the field and is confident of beating the Ring candidate, Dr. Engelman.

The result of the first day's correction of the registry lists in Philadelphia, by the Court of Common Pleas, was the dropping of 147 fictitious names placed thereon by the Democratic assessors.

John Latta's candidature for the Lieutenant Governorship, compels us to look upon the Democrats as Latta-day saints, whose world will come to an end the first Tuesday in November.—*Williamsport Bulletin.*

The Venango county Republicans will begin the campaign in earnest on Wednesday next, by a grand mass meeting in the Opera House, Oil City. United States Senator Scott will be among the speakers.

Dr. R. C. Smedley declines the nomination for Assembly tendered him by the four-cornered, four-membered Prohibition Convention of Chester county, while Mr. Enoch Passmore declines that of Commissioner.

The Republican ticket in Carbon county is made up as follows: Assembly—James R. Struthers, Thomas R. Williams; District Attorney—Frederick Bertolette; Commissioner—Joseph Ruch; Auditor—Dr. J. B. Longshore; Coroner—Dr. O. A. Rives.

Hon. William P. Schell was nominated by the conferees of the district composed of the counties of Bedford, Somerset and Fulton, for State Senator, on Wednesday. Colonel Schell was the Labor-Reform candidate for Governor two years ago, but withdrew in favor of Buckalew.

The Democratic conferees of the Fourteenth Congressional district—Lebanon, Dauphin and Northumberland counties—met in Harrisburg on the 15th inst., and nominated William M. Bresiin, of Lebanon, on the first ballot. Mr. Bresiin is the editor of the Lebanon *Advertiser*.

In consequence of charges of fraud in the late primaries in the Fourteenth Senatorial district, Lancaster county, A. J. Kauffman, declared the nominee by eighteen majority, has withdrawn, and Dr. P. J. Roebuck, who, it is claimed, was nominated by a majority of the honest voters, was placed upon the ticket.

The Montrose *Republican* is epigrammatic, and thus pays its respects to McCandless:

"The post of honor is the private station."
So says the Democratic chief who ought to know.
Why then seeks he again for elevation,
When all the *honor* is in "lying low?"

The Democratic conference of the Tenth Congressional district of this State met in Old South Bethlehem on Wednesday afternoon. The conferees of the several component parts of the district were all in attendance. William Mutchler, Esq., of Easton, was unanimously nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

The Democratic success in Ohio and Indi